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100,000 In Poland End Strike

Solidarity Gains Over Militants

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW — More than 100,000 striking workers in southern Poland returned to work Monday following an appeal from Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa.

Walesa said the strikers had agreed to return to work came amid signs that Solidarity was beginning to bring its militant branches under control. The independent union, which has been under pressure to end a wave of stoppages, announced that other strikes were being settled or that progress was being made in ending them.

The breakthrough on several fronts followed more than three weeks of serious industrial unrest and appeals by both union leaders and the Sejm (parliament).

A communiqué from local strike headquarters in the southern industrial region of Tarnobrzeg said that the 100,000 workers who responded to Mr. Walesa's appeal called off their 10-day stoppage pending government-union talks.

'Nearing an End'

"It seems that this present difficult situation is nearing an end," union spokesman Marek Brunne declared at Solidarity's headquarters in Gdansk. He said that the union expected a general strike in the western region of Zielona Gora to end Tuesday and that there were good prospects for a negotiated settlement on the outstanding issue of strike pay in the city of Zyrardow, where 12,000 textile mill workers have been occupying their plants for 21 days.

Mr. Brunne said that the union's 107-member national commission, due to meet in Gdansk on Tuesday, would consider some form of strike limitation on its members as a priority.

The spokesman predicted a tough fight in the commission meeting over the issue of limiting the right to strike, which workers won in the summer of last year. He confirmed that Mr. Walesa had indicated he might step down from the union leadership if no restrictions were approved.

"There are strong indications from almost all regions that there is a need to put some limits on strikes because we are fast reaching a situation which neither the government nor the union can control," Mr. Brunne said.

Council on Economy

He added that the government had contacted the union Monday to suggest opening talks on Solidarity's proposals for the establishment of a special council on the economy.

Mr. Brunne said the union's 107-member national commission would probably raise the case of Solidarity's Silesian chief, Marian Jurczyk, who is under investigation after he was alleged to have slandered the state and Communist system.

Mr. Jurczyk sent a letter to parliament on Monday saying that he had been misquoted.

Mr. Brunne said there were already three published versions of the speech in which Mr. Jurczyk was said to have called the Communists traitors and Moscow agents and demanded the use of the gallows. "There have been different texts on the television, radio and in a Warsaw newspaper," Mr. Brunne commented.



Strikers at the BL factory at Cowley, near London, try to discourage colleagues from entering the plant. Shop stewards have rejected a compromise in the crucial auto industry walkout.

Shop Stewards Reject Compromise To End Strike by BL Employees

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — BL Ltd. shop stewards on Monday rejected a compromise deal to end the two-day strike by 58,000 production employees of the state-funded automaker and will recommend that workers continue the stoppage.

The police reported two pickets were arrested. A policeman and a picket were injured in a fight outside BL's big Cowley plant west of London.

Angry workers earlier invaded the meeting of shop stewards to press rejection of the formula and scuffles broke out with the police on the picket lines outside the company's plants.

Union representatives claimed 100-percent backing for the stoppage that idled production at all but three of the 29 BL factories. The three nonstriking plants are scheduled for closure.

Although the strike could have a grave impact on Britain's ailing economy, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has refused to intervene even if the BL management

decides to close the giant, money-losing firm.

The peace formula is to be put to the men at meetings Tuesday but a union negotiator said the "so-called new offer from the management is nothing of the kind."

"All the men here are determined to reject it," said Ron Newcombe, shop steward of the transport workers union at the Jaguar assembly plant in Coventry.

Sir John Boyd, head of the engineers union, has recommended acceptance of the package which extended guaranteed weekly minimum bonus payments of £3.75 (about \$6.80) to sick pay, layoff pay and vacation pay but made no improvement to the basic offer of a 3.8-percent increase, worth on average between £3 and £4 a week.

Jobs at Stake

Workers at the company, which once was known as British Leyland and makes Jaguar, Land Rover, Rover, Morris, Austin, Triumph and Metro cars, have demanded £20 a week. The company

has threatened to close the auto-making division and fire the workers if the strike continues.

The unions have estimated that 750,000 jobs in BL and its suppliers will be lost if the firm closes. The company puts the figure at 2450 million since 1975.

Union officials described the mood of the strikers as "determined and tough." Hundreds chanted "reject." Shop stewards had to run a noisy gauntlet in Birmingham for a meeting to consider the offer.

Pickets blocked all 25 gates at BL's biggest plant at Longbridge outside Birmingham in the Midlands. Longbridge union organizer Jack Adams declared: "Not one production worker has gone in here this morning. The jobs are clearly demonstrating what they think of the company's latest offer."

Robert Fryer, senior shop steward of the Transport and General Workers' Union at the Cowley plant, said the membership there "totally rejects" the BL offer.

Begin Urges All Israeli Parties To Unite in Fighting Saudi Plan

From Agency Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin urged political opponents Monday to unite with him to block U.S. support for Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace plan, which he has rejected along with a European initiative.

"This is 'no' to the Saudi plan, 'no' to the European initiative and 'yes' to Camp David," Mr. Begin said.

The prime minister said he was disturbed by the favorable attention the eight-point Saudi plan has received in the United States and Europe. He termed the plan a "liquidation formula."

"Therefore we announce today simply: These eight points cannot serve as any basis for any discussion whatsoever. They are rejected from start to finish," Mr. Begin said. "There is no party in the world with whom we will be ready to conduct discussions on a plan designed to liquidate Israel. The Camp David agreements are the only ones that commit us."

In Washington, a senior administration official reaffirmed U.S. support for the Camp David process.

Asked what the administration intended to do about Mr. Begin's complaint to President Reagan about the Saudi plan, the official said:

"The United States supports the Camp David process. That has been stated and restated. It is our position. Note was taken of the Saudi eight-point plan but no additional judgments were made about it. We think the Israelis will come to realize shortly that we support Camp David."

The spokesman was then asked why Mr. Reagan spoke warmly last week of the Saudi plan. Mr. Reagan had said of the Saudi formula, "the most significant part is the fact that they recognized Israel as a nation to be negotiated with."

The senior official said Monday: "I wouldn't read any special significance in that. The president indicated there was an initiative where none existed before and the plan implicitly or explicitly recognized the rights of all states in the region to exist. The president did not deviate nor intend to deviate from U.S. adherence to the Camp David process as the peace process for the Middle East."

Mr. Begin has urged the United States to repudiate the Saudi pro-

posal and to adhere to the Camp David peace process that calls for limited autonomy for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The prime minister also complained that "grating tones" were used against the Americans who opposed the \$8.5-billion arms deal that will send advanced radar surveillance planes and other equipment to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Begin said he hoped that "those grating tones will cease and the friendship and alliance between American and Israel will be carried forth in deed as well as in word and that the promises given by the president of the United States ... be fulfilled."

He proposed formation of an all-party delegation from the Israeli parliament to travel in the United States and other countries to present Israel's case.

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, said he would consider the proposal for an all-party mission.

The European initiative as outlined in the Venice Declaration of 1980 called for Israel to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Begin said of Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, who is current chairman of the European Common Market council of foreign ministers:

"He can run back and forth between Arab countries but we have no use for this plan. Lord Carrington would do better to spend his energies on a better and more just cause."

Signs of U.S. support for the Saudi plan proposed in August have raised alarm in Israel. The proposals call for evacuation of land captured by Israel in 1967, including Jerusalem, the dismantling of Jewish settlements on Arab land and creation of a Palestinian state — actions all bitterly resisted by Israel.

"This is not a possible basis for negotiation," Mr. Begin said. "We reject the Saudi plan from point one to point eight."

Mr. Begin reiterated that the only path of negotiation acceptable to Israel was contained in the guidelines of the 1978 Camp David accords that Israel signed with Egypt and the United States.

Mr. Begin criticized the Saudi plan line by line. He scoffed at the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



ROYAL VISITOR — Jordan's King Hussein and President Reagan during a ceremony at the White House. Story, Page 2.

EEC Re-enters Mideast With Sinai Force Aid

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — The plan of four European governments to join the Sinai peace force has plunged the Common Market back into international controversy over the Middle East.

Absent for months from the quest for an Arab-Israeli settlement, the European Economic Community has practically reached an agreement on a diplomatic formula supporting the decision by Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands to fulfill a Sinai peacekeeping role between Egypt and Israel.

Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary, announced Monday that the four countries have agreed in principle to contribute troops to the 2,500-man Sinai force.

Europe's re-entry into the Middle East peace process was triggered by the assassination of Sadat — a development that European leaders feared could jeopardize the final stage of the Israel-Egypt peace, according to policymakers in London and Paris.

By announcing their intention to participate in the Sinai peace force, European governments hope to assure that Israel withdraws, as planned, from the last sector of occupied Egyptian territory in April of next year, the sources said.

Accords Too Narrow

Although critical of the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel as too narrow, many European leaders are concerned that even this limited agreement might founder. "If this accord goes awry, it could destroy the psychological foundation for a negotiated Arab-Israeli settlement for years," a high French official said.

But the European bid to make a commitment on the ground in Sinai has created political problems within the European Community, in the Middle East and between the superpowers.

To surround the European diplomats' bid, the four-nation Sinai role will be presented as a step beyond the Camp David accords and toward a wider Middle

East settlement that would include the Palestinians — enabling the European Community to support it as an extension of the Venice Declaration last year on a Middle East initiative.

But drafting the communiqué encountered last-minute delays because of objections, mainly from Greece, diplomats said Monday. Greece, which has just recognized

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the Palestine Liberation Organization, is nervous about Arab reactions, diplomats said.

Greek worries, they said, were being resolved, but not in time for an announcement before Lord Carrington — currently representing the Common Market — was due to leave for Saudi Arabia.

In the name of the Common Market, he will discuss the Middle East peace proposal advanced by Crown Prince Fahd. It has aroused Arab diplomatic interest — and Israeli objections — as a new negotiating framework.

Fahd indicated last Wednesday that the plan would be adopted by the Gulf Cooperation Council next week and submitted to the Arab summit meeting in Morocco later this month. The prince said in an interview that recent U.S. comments on the plan were "encouraging."

Lord Carrington, diplomats said, will convey European interest in "90 percent" of the Fahd plan and objections to other points in it.

Particularly troublesome, they said, is Saudi Arabia's call for Jerusalem to be the capital of any future Palestinian state. Another difficulty is the Saudi suggestion for a United Nations mandate lasting "several months" over Arab territory relinquished by Israel — deemed unrealistically short by Europeans.

Lord Carrington will also justify the European role in the Sinai force. The European intention is to ensure that the Camp David accords are completed, at least in part, and then become a step which will lead to a broader settlement, a British diplomat said in London.

Saudi Arabian sympathy would blunt criticism that has come from radical Arab states, notably Syria. While European participation in the Sinai force is also intended to prove European reliability and mollify Israel, the overall European approach has triggered a blast of Israeli condemnation.

Israeli officials focused on the favorable European response to the Saudi plan. Although it does not mention the PLO, Prince Fahd said Monday that no peace can be reached without recognition of the PLO as the "sole" representative of the Palestinians.

The PLO, whose attitude will influence Arab views of the Fahd plan, is split over the plan. PLO chairman Yasser Arafat will visit to Saudi Arabia this week.

Europe's new involvement in the region has been criticized by the Soviet Union, where the official media branded the Sinai force as "NATO entry into the region via the back door."

European diplomats said that the Common Market sought to prevent further radicalization of the Arab world and, thereby, bar any revival of Soviet influence.

Soviet Sub Is Towed; Captain Is Questioned

From Agency Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — The commander of a Soviet submarine that went aground last week near a Swedish naval base left his boat Monday for questioning by Swedish officials about what the Soviet vessel was doing in restricted waters near a Swedish naval base.

While the questioning was under way on a Swedish torpedo boat, Swedish tugs pulled the submarine from the mud where it had been stranded since last Tuesday and towed it to a safe area, a defense staff spokesman said Monday.

Near gale-force winds have arisen in the area where the sub had been grounded, and the spokesman said it had been pulled out of the mud for safety reasons. "The submarine is clear of the rocks and the mud where it has been stuck, and it is floating," the spokesman said.

The Soviet ambassador to Sweden, Mikhail Jakovlev, called on Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten Sunday night and told him of Mos-

cow's decision to permit the commander, Pyotr Gushin, 35, to respond to questions by Swedish Navy officials.

Swedish officials said two Soviet diplomats were permitted to attend the interview. Cmdr. Gushin had refused to leave his command until ordered to do so by his superiors.

The commander has given full immunity and safe conduct to and from his submarine.

Swedish military officials said they would not issue a report on the interrogation until Tuesday.

Mr. Ullsten said at a news conference that he was satisfied with the way the inquiry was proceeding. "I am positively surprised at the speed of the Soviets' expression of regret," he said. "We are not negotiating with the government of the Soviet Union. It is we who have set the conditions. These have now been fulfilled."

The Swedish government had said the sub was specially modified for intelligence missions. Authorities had refused to refloat the sub until they received a satisfactory explanation of the incident, saying apologies alone would not be sufficient. It discounted the Soviet skipper's claim that the intrusion was an accident, saying it took highly skilled maneuvering through tricky waters to get the sub into the area where it went aground.

Gen. Lenaart Ljung, Sweden's commander-in-chief, said that Soviet officials had agreed to let Swedish officers inspect the submarine's navigational equipment, nautical charts and duty lists.

A communiqué from the Foreign Ministry said Ambassador Jakovlev and Mr. Ullsten had agreed that the questioning would take place on a Swedish ship outside the military protection zone. The communiqué said those aboard the submarine would be granted immunity.

The decision to refloat the submarine without waiting for the talks to end was said to have come after its assistant commander made an emergency call. He reportedly told Karlskrona naval headquarters that the sub was in danger of breaking up because of the weather.

Swedish officials said the submarine signaled for aid on international frequencies while Cmdr. Gushin was being interrogated aboard the Swedish torpedo boat outside the military zone where the vessel ran aground. Witnesses said the high winds and rough seas had tilted the submarine sharply onto its port side.



Swedish official indicates on a map where the Soviet submarine was pulled from mud.

Pressures in Poland Build for Investigations of Corruption

Official Misbehavior and Inaction Are Said to Go to the Heart of the Country's Crisis

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — They've been called the "gang that stole Poland," and they're known as "Maciej's First, Silesian." It was just one of the group's more visible members.

Maciej Szczępaniński was head of the Polish State Committee for Radio and Television, and a proxy of former party leader Edward Gierek from their days as officials in Silesia. Before his dismissal last year, Mr. Szczępaniński lived in "monarchical style," according to the newspaper Law and Life.

Uniformed guards at the entrance to Mr. Szczępaniński's office building were expected to snap to attention and salute as he passed by. He allegedly had many residences, including one with an indoor pool and four prostitutes in attendance, and a fleet of 18 cars.

Pornographic Films

He is accused of diverting state money to companies he secretly owned in Liechtenstein and Britain, and of using other public funds to import about 900 pornographic films, which he loaned out to high-ranking comrades.

A few days ago Mr. Szczępaniński was indicted on charges of embezzlement and bribe-taking, among other things — more than a year after the basic details of the case leaked out and he was fired.

The indictment is just the tip of an iceberg of investigations into corruption here. At last count, 91 former officials had been indicted and prosecutors were investigating charges against 236 others. Most are accused of diverting public funds and bribe-taking.

Communist Party members and nonparty people alike are clamoring for further action, convinced that wrongdoing on the part of many others is being covered up.

The Solidarity union movement has warned that it will convene a kangaroo court to bear evidence against corrupt officials if official steps are not taken. Even the Polish Dem-

ocratic Party, an ostensibly independent political group of intellectuals that has in fact been dominated by the Communist Party, called recently for formation of a state tribunal to hear cases against officeholders going back to 1976.

After a torrent of rank-and-file complaints, the policy-setting Central Committee added the so-called "bringing-to-account" issue to the agenda at its meeting last weekend. And it adopted a tough resolution demanding for the first time that officials guilty of abusing their offices for personal gain face criminal as well as party sanctions. The committee called for the completion of all corruption investigations by the end of the year.

The issue goes to the heart of the Polish crisis. Every new disclosure of official misbehavior further erodes the credibility of authorities, and official inaction serves as a lightning rod to focus popular anger.

Bringing people such as Mr. Szczępaniński to trial suggests that there will be disclosures concerning others — some of whom are still in power. A co-defendant in the Szczępaniński case, for example, is "especially eager to talk," according to Law and Life, which went on to say:

Among other things, the newspaper said, Mr. Szczępaniński gave gifts valued at 150,000 zlotys (about \$4,800) to Mr. Gierek on his 65th birthday. The sum is equal to about two years' salary for the typical Pole.

Access to Funds

Also, according to Law and Life, Mr. Szczępaniński paid Andrzej Jaremski, son of a former Polish premier under Mr. Gierek, 176,000 zlotys as "chief specialist outside the office" of a nonexistent "information-political department" of the state radio and television committee.

A long list of others stand to be embarrassed or worse, the newspaper said. Mr. Szczępaniński would be the highest official so far to face criminal charges. That distinction had been held by Kazimierz Tyraniski, former director-general of

an import-export operation here, who was sentenced to 15 years in a multimillion-dollar bribery case.

Officials in Socialist countries are said to have more opportunity to steal than their counterparts in capitalist countries. Typically, Communist Party members have a virtual monopoly on positions of power, giving them access to public funds and little if any public accountability.

"After what had seemed the somewhat 'ascetic' years of the [Wladyslaw] Gomulka leadership [1956-1970], party discipline was relaxed, and under Gierek the party bosses began to indulge their whims more freely than ever," wrote a Radio Free Europe analyst, Anna Sabhat.

By late 1979, the Polish authorities were trying to defuse public criticism by vowing to punish offenders, but until the emergence of Solidarity, in the summer of 1980, little was done. The union made an official accounting one of its first demands, and several people were later removed from the party.

A Politburo committee was formed to look into corruption earlier this year. Its report resulted in the expulsion from the party of Mr. Gierek and others last July, but no criminal charges have been brought and the committee has been criticized for trying to paper over the problem.

A party report on homes owned by former officials was censored and could not be printed in any official newspapers.

According to a version published by the underground press, however, Mr. Gierek owned a 21-million-zloty villa in Katowice that had been paid for by the state.

The pace of the accounting on corruption is expected to pick up now that the party Central Committee and Solidarity have set a year-end deadline for action. An important clue as to whether there has been a real change of heart in the party will be whether the Szczępaniński trial is open to the public. No date for the trial has been published but it is expected to start before the end of the month.

Europe's Generation Gap — Currents and Contradictions

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — It was impossible to talk about youth in general terms, the professor insisted, because there were too many currents, too many contradictions. He tried anyway. When he finished, what little youth there was at the seminar in Essen on young people's problems said they barely understood what he had in mind.

The analysis was not theirs and neither was the mood: place cards and a luncheon menu that announced the wines would be an Ayler Kupp Riesling, demi-sec, and a Veldenberg Falkenkrone, both 1979. The Frankfurt Rundschau reported that Joachim Müller, 20, looked around, sniffed the scene and said, "The whole thing makes about as much sense as a board meeting of Daimler Benz at a hotdog stand in a railway station."

The generation gap lives in Europe, re-generated by every foundation, seminar, poll-taker and newspaper story. From their accounts — and a late summer and fall of every variety of demonstration —

it would be easy to assume that European youth is terribly political, pessimistic and dissatisfied.

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and deeply committed to non-violence. But every assumption is contradicted by another poll or seminar.

Take the no-war, no-nukes, no-defense demonstrations recently. There were particularly thick crowds in Britain, where ban-the-bombing has been a traditional preoccupation of youth. A deep commitment to peace? Well, in a way. A poll commissioned by the Sunday Times of London last month looked into the attitudes of unemployed young people and found that 42 percent thought violence is sometimes justified to bring about political change. It was a jump by a quarter in two years.

The same acceptance was found in a study by the Social Affairs Ministry in North-Rhine Westphalia. West Germany's largest state. Some 55 percent of a group between 17 and 23 considered that

"regrettably, violence must be used to draw attention to justified demands."

The marching this fall has triggered the idea that the generation of 1981 are the true younger brothers and sisters of 1968. But in Italy, the modish word to describe the current mood is *riflusso*, or backlash — which means serious studying, a depassionalization of politics and consideration for mamma. Above all, the polls show 18-year-olds believe in family ties and abhor promiscuity. A composite of French youth made up by a leftist magazine showed that if young people considered getting involved in anything, only 4 percent would pick a political party, while 48 percent would choose a group protecting nature.

The pattern was not that much different in West Germany. About 35 percent of the Westphalian poll group was involved in organized sports and recreation, but only 2 percent in a political party or youth organization. Carried along with this was a suggestion of contempt for the political establishment: 67 percent thought parties

were not interested in what people think, only in getting votes.

Further contradictions appear in Sweden, which still seems to be three or four years ahead of the sociological curve in the rest of Europe. The dominant force in campus politics is the Moderate Party, the country's most conservative mainstream political group. When the rest of Europe seemed to be out demonstrating against nuclear plants two weekends ago, fewer than 5,000 were on the streets in Stockholm, a city that 10 years ago could be described as a permanent anti-Vietnam march.

As for pessimism about the world, 69 percent of the group of unemployed youth in Britain described themselves as happy or fairly happy. In West Germany, a majority of the under-23's said

they were optimistic. In France, a majority believes there will be no world war in their lifetime.

If anything unites French, German, and British youth, it is concern about getting a job. In France, more than 90 percent of girls leaving school want to work, but 82 percent believe they will be unemployed. In Britain, most young people think unemployment caused the summer riots, and they have no confidence that conditions will improve. When West Germans of all ages were asked to characterize the situation of today's youth with a single phrase, the answer in 77 percent of the cases was: "They won't find it easy to get a good job."

If the poll results pass for objectivity, then the convinced tone of the subjective comments about young people are curious in their harshness. L'Express, a French news magazine, suggested it did not much like youth these days. They have lost the taste of risk and adventure," it said. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has come very close to describing young people as immature and whiny. "By law, they've reached their majority," he commented, "but the fact is that the mature years" come much later. Youth lasts and lasts, he said, and there's over been a generation so "informed, disoriented and deformed" by the mass media, he said.

Willy Pieczyk, the 33-year-old chairman of the Social Democratic Party's very far left-wing youth organization, did not want to call young people confused, but he did say values were changing. "You get kids without jobs coming in, he said, "and asking if they should feel guilty about it. Kids want to have satisfying activities, but values are moving and you can't always define the satisfying activities they have in mind as work."

The safest generalization about European young people seems to be that they are cautious in their assessments, undecided about their own future, and like youth has always been, not especially troubled by their own contradictions.



CLEARING THE RUNWAY — Police in West Germany struggled with squatters during a morning raid Monday on a makeshift village of 300 to 500 persons who object to the construction of a third runway for the Frankfurt airport.

Reagan Meets With Hussein On Mideast

U.S. Seeking to Deter Arms Deal With Russia

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan met with King Hussein of Jordan on Monday for talks that U.S. officials hope will result in Jordan turning to the United States for a new infusion of missile defense weapons that could include surface-to-air missiles and jet fighter planes.

Greeting Hussein in colorful ceremonies at the White House, Mr. Reagan praised the king as "a wise leader" and warned him of "hateful forces" that "seek to widen and exploit the divisions among the people of the Middle East."

With administration officials concerned about signs that the monarch may seek arms from the Soviet Union in order to meet a perceived threat from Syria, Mr. Reagan said that "tension and conflict" in the Middle East "both reflect and increase the power and influence of such hateful forces. When focusing on the internal problems of the region, we must never lose sight of the role of external powers in aggravating those problems."

Renewed Attention

But Hussein, replying in the formal exchange of public statements, directed his remarks to the issue of Palestinian rights. The issue has drawn renewed attention here after the assassination of Shalita, because Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks on Palestinian self-rule in the occupied areas resume shortly.

The king said that during the last 25 years of U.S.-Jordanian relations, "I've been totally committed toward the cause of the Arab people... Justice must inevitably, finally prevail."

He added: "At this most turbulent and critical of times, I see in your country not only Arab rights and legitimate interests, but a threat to the very Arab identity and the rights of future Arab generations."

While not referring to the Palestinian issue directly, Mr. Reagan declared that "America seeks peace with honor and security for all the states and peoples of the region — undoubtedly a similar goal to your own."

"Enduring Character"

And there should be no doubt that the preservation of Jordan's security, integrity and its unique and enduring character remains a matter of highest importance," the president added.

His first meeting, which lasted somewhat less than an hour, did not involve a discussion of weapons supply, a senior administration official said, adding that this would come later. The official said Mr. Reagan told the Jordanian leader that the United States remains committed to the Camp David peace process, into which the United States has sought unsuccessfully to bring Hussein.

In an interview published Sunday by The Washington Post, Mr. Reagan said he would like to urge the Jordanian monarch to join the Palestinian autonomy talks.

Christian Democrats Open Hamburg Meeting

HAMBURG — A potentially divisive row about opposition strategy loomed at the biggest party conference to be held by West Germany's Christian Democratic Party.

The four-day conference, which opened Monday with sessions of the party presidium and national executive, coincides with a surge in CDU fortunes after the worst defeat in party history in federal elections just over a year ago.

The CDU, allied at national level with Bavaria's Christian Social Union, has since captured West Berlin and made major gains in local council elections. In a recent opinion poll it was credited with 51 percent of public support.

But despite the recovery, the CDU chairman, Helmut Kohl, was

under pressure at the start of the conference to make less of the need for continuity and to steer the CDU closer to the middle ground of West German politics.

CDU critics of Mr. Kohl's leadership were given wide publicity in the press over the weekend, with commentators agreeing that the party faced "a conference of controversy."

Outspoken criticism came from Lothar Spaeth, CDU premier in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, who demanded more vigorous leadership and urged the CDU to put its policies across more effectively.

He told a radio interviewer that most West Germans had lost faith in the left-liberal coalition of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt,

whose Social Democrats are given only 31 percent support by the pollsters.

But voters still do not believe the CDU could master the country's economic problems, he said.

Mr. Spaeth was echoed by the leader of the CDU youth wing, Matthias Wissmann, who accused the party leadership of resting on its laurels after recent poll results.

Few Fireworks

In a new experiment for the CDU, whose last conference in March produced few fireworks, 500 young people of varying political views have been invited to join forum discussions with the party leadership.

A keynote resolution, drafted by the CDU executive and urging a new start for the country, refers

sympathetically to fears expressed by supporters of West Germany's anti-nuclear peace movement.

Although it renews party backing for NATO missile strategy and West Germany's alliance with the United States, the resolution also appeals for more economic cooperation with the Soviet bloc.

Party sources said the aim was to reassure West Germans that the CDU would not curtail Bonn's drive for good relations with Eastern Europe if it came to power — a fear that apparently contributed to the CDU defeat in 1980.

Mr. Kohl would himself plead for "Ostpolitik" in a speech Tuesday, they said. But at the same time, he had misgivings about the way CDU liberals were trying to build bridges to the peace movement and the younger generation.

513 Detained in Malaysia

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia is holding 513 people in prison without trial under the government's internal security act, Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam said Monday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

IRA Vows to Extend Bombing in U.K.

DUBLIN — The IRA has vowed to extend its London bombing campaign, in which three persons have died, to other cities.

At the same time, the Provisional Sinn Féin (We Ourselves), the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, pledged at its annual convention Sunday to enter candidates in elections in Britain and the Irish Republic.

The president of Sinn Féin, Rory O'Brady, said the organization would adopt a positive attitude toward elections in the Irish Republic and the next general election in Britain. "We aim to move to the center of the political stage," he said.

Hua Reportedly Cited for '77 Blast

HONG KONG — One of Hua Guofeng's alleged big "mistakes" when he was chairman of the Chinese Communist Party concerned an explosion set off by a disgruntled sailor that sank a ship and killed 180 people, a magazine reported Monday.

The sailor had been unhappy over being disciplined for illegally living with his girlfriend while still married and blew himself up along with the 8,000-ton destroyer, the magazine Zheng Ming reported in its November issue.

The magazine said the blast occurred on the night of March 5, 1977, at the South China port of Zhanjiang and killed 180 of the 300 men aboard the warship. Even though Mr. Hua had nothing to do with the tragedy, the explosion became part of the litany of charges against him, the report said.

Internment of Japanese Is Defended

WASHINGTON — The man who directed the internment of Japanese-Americans after Pearl Harbor testified Monday that the operation was undertaken in the "very real and present danger" of a Japanese invasion of the West Coast.

Karl Bendetsen also told a government commission that if the 120,000 Japanese-Americans had not been relocated and an attack had occurred, their lives would have been in danger.

With Japanese-Americans making up most of the audience in the Senate caucus room, Mr. Bendetsen presented testimony to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, which is conducting an inquiry into the roundup of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Maureen Reagan to Run for Senate

LOS ANGELES — Ending a year of hints and speculation, Maureen Reagan, the president's elder daughter, said Monday she will seek the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate in California.

"Yes, I am going to be a candidate in 1982. I have to be in the public sector to do what I feel has to be done," she said on TV. She added that she had talked by telephone to her father during the weekend and he wished her "good luck."

The announcement makes Ms. Reagan the seventh GOP challenger to incumbent S.L. Hayakawa, who at 75 is seeking re-election despite pressure from some party leaders to step aside for a younger, politically stronger candidate.

Brezhnev to Extend His Bonn Visit

BONN — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to West Germany, originally scheduled for November 23 and 24, will be extended by another two days, the West German government said Monday.

The Russians requested the extension to gain more time for meetings between Mr. Brezhnev and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a government spokesman said.

In an interview published by the Hamburg-based news magazine Der Spiegel Monday, Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union looked forward to constructive arms negotiations with the United States in Geneva as well as friendly ties.

Musavi Presents Cabinet in Tehran

BEIRUT — Iran's new Premier Mir Hossein Musavi presented his Cabinet to parliament Monday for approval, the Pars news agency reported.

The premier's Cabinet includes two new names — one for the Defense Ministry and the other for the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. The other 19 ministers served in Iran's last Cabinet under Premier Mohammed Reza Kani, who resigned. Mr. Musavi was approved by parliament last week.

Mohammed Salimi, a civilian, is the proposed minister of defense to replace Col. Mussa Namjoo, who died in a plane crash Sept. 29, and Ahmad Tavakoli is slated to replace Labor Minister Mohammed Sadegui.

Japan Opposes China Military Ties

PEKING — The former Japanese premier, Takeo Fukuda, said Monday that it would be "unthinkable" for Japan and China to enter a military relationship or hold formal defense consultations on Asian security.

"If security means military security, then it is unthinkable for Japan to have such a relationship with China. Please understand this," he said.

The former premier, now a member of Japan's Diet, or parliament, said Japan and China are peaceful countries and as such "are always ready to discuss international peacekeeping in the broad sense. However, it is not Japan's official policy to enter formal military consultations on defense problems," he stated.

UN Team Begins Indochina Study

BANGKOK — United Nations investigators began a study Monday of allegations that Vietnamese troops used toxic chemicals against guerrilla forces in Indochina.

On arrival in Bangkok Saturday evening, a spokesman for the eight-member team said only that it was following a UN mandate from November, 1980, to investigate charges by refugees that the toxic chemical mycotoxin had been used by the Vietnamese against Cambodian and Laotian rebels.

Both Vietnam and Cambodia attacked the investigation. In Hanoi, Vietnam's army newspaper strongly condemned Washington, Peking and Bangkok "for rehabilitating the fabricated story of Vietnam using chemical poisons in Cambodia." Cambodia's Vietnam-supported regime warned that its government "will not assume any responsibility" for actions by the team on its territory unless sanctioned by Phnom Penh.

Begin Seeks United Front

(Continued from Page 1)

seventh point — which had aroused favorable U.S. attention — calling for all states in the region to live in peace.

Mr. Begin said this clause did not mention Israel and that Saudi Arabia did not regard Israel as a country at all, just "the Zionist entity."

He quoted from a Saudi newspaper saying that "Israelis should be recognized only in their graves."

He reserved his bitterest attack for the proposal, saying that east Jerusalem should be returned to Arab rule. "It would bring the Knesset within eight miles (13 kilometers) of Arab artillery," Mr. Begin said. "The Arabs have far better weapons now than they had before 1967."

He declared: "Billions of petrodollars will not help the Arab cause on this issue. A united Jerusalem will remain eternally under Israeli sovereignty."

The Israeli prime minister appealed to Washington in a television interview Sunday to reject without any equivocation whatsoever the eight points [outlined by] Crown Prince Fahd because they mean the opposite of peace."

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the letter was friendly but firm and indicated Israel's fear that Washington was drifting too close to Saudi Arabia after Mr. Reagan's victory in the U.S. Senate on the arms deal.

U.S. Manuals Linked To Torture Training

SAO PAULO — A former Uruguayan Navy intelligence officer said American manuals were used to train Uruguayan's military staff in torture, including electric shock and hot-towel interrogations.

Victor Paulo Laborde Baffico also said Sunday that most officers who trained him had attended courses at the School of the Americas run by the U.S. military in Panama.

Namibia Peace Plan: A Faint Ray of Hope

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — Although it remains easy to come up with reasons for pessimism about a settlement in South-West Africa (Namibia), the excruciatingly slow and wayward diplomatic effort to bring this vast territory to independence looked less moribund this week than at any

other time in the last two and a half years. It was even possible to speak of a climate of faint hope.

The Western diplomatic mission left Windhoek in its U.S. Air Force jet without a definite response from South Africa or the political parties here to the constitutional guidelines it presented during the week. But it seemed unlikely that any of the key parties to the dispute over South Africa's continued occupation of a territory it once held on a League of Nations mandate is prepared to see negotiations break down over constitutional questions.

"People realize that this is the only game in town," said a senior American diplomat in the five-nation mission. His point seemed to be that rejection of the constitutional principles would mean scuttling the chance for a negotiated settlement — or in the case of the smaller political parties, of being left out if it does move ahead.

The constitutional principles



Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, jokes with Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

NEWS ANALYSIS

call for a bill of rights, separation of powers and ratification of the constitution by two-thirds of a constituent assembly elected on a one-man, one-vote basis.

An indication of the prospects for the revived Western initiative will be the speed with which South Africa and the parties here offer responses to the constitutional guidelines, which would then be put in final form and possibly embodied in a Security Council resolution. This assumes that the insurgent South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) also agrees to go along.

The Western nations say they hope to have the formal commitments and the final draft in hand by the end of the year. If South Africa wants further clarifications and more talks, that timetable will be impossible to keep and the widespread suspicions that the government of Prime Minister P.W. Botha has been playing for time will be reinforced.

Early indications were mixed. Dirk Mudge, the white leader of the multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, seemed to be slowing things down by demanding guarantees that the constitutional principles would be enforced. He almost seemed to be saying he could not imagine an independent Namibia unless the West or some other authority replaced South Africa in the colonial role.

On the other hand, there was a sign that South Africa was pre-

pared to move briskly when it was disclosed that Foreign Minister R. F. Botha would be coming here Tuesday to canvass the reactions of the local parties.

All five nations acknowledge that agreement on the constitutional questions will leave a treacherous swamp of diplomatic issues still to be crossed. Chief among these is the issue of whether the United Nations is capable of impartially supervising a Namibian election.

South Africa and the parties here complain that the General Assembly has formally recognized the insurgent movement as the "sole and authentic representative" of the territory's people and that it gives financial aid to support the movement's oomilitary activities.

What is not stressed by South

Africa is that the UN supervisors would watch an election that would actually be administered by a bureaucracy that South Africa controls and staffs, or that South Africa itself has been lavish in its support of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. The so-called issue of impartiality thus reduces itself to the question of how the intense suspicions and maneuvering for advantage on all sides can be balanced out without giving any party an obvious edge in an election.

That problem is big enough, but it still leaves the question of South Africa's ultimate objectives in the negotiations. Questioned on this point, the American official who met reporters here offered a carefully circumscribed reply. "We are making a good-faith effort to address legitimate South African concerns," he said. "For that to work we need reciprocity and good faith. So far we have every indication that there is that reciprocity."

The American obviously was not inclined to speculate about the questions that preoccupy those who watch the negotiations from the sidelines: Does South Africa really want to give up what some of its generals regard as a strategic position in central Africa? Above all, is Mr. Botha politically secure enough within the dominant National Party to withstand the white backlash that could be expected to follow a negotiated settlement?

Political Climate

A possible clue came several days ago when the government made a decision on an issue that was unrelated to Namibia but was heavily affected by the political climate in which the prime minister will finally make his decision on the territory.

Mr. Botha's Cabinet was confronted with a formal proposal, indirectly instigated by itself, that it make a gesture to South Africa's Indian community by reversing a decision made years ago by which a Johannesburg Indian neighborhood, called Pageview, was proclaimed to be "white." Apparently to avoid a fight with the right wing of his party, Mr. Botha finally said no. The analogy is imperfect, but that decision suggested a question about Namibia: Would a white government that shrinks from turning over a small neighborhood to middle-class nonwhites run the risk of turning over a whole country to black nationalists it has suppressed and fought for years?

Those who expect that the answer might be yes argue that South Africa hopes for large rewards from the Reagan administration, such as an end to the embargo on shipments of enriched uranium, or even a resumption of military cooperation in some form. On the question of the quid pro quo, the American diplomat was especially cryptic. "It is our strong conviction," he said, "that success in this field would have broader implications in terms of our mutual interests with South Africa."

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Austerity, Discipline Make Mubarak's Style Distinct From Sadat's

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak clearly intends to imprint his own management style on the Egyptian bureaucracy, which, if it takes hold, will mark a distinct departure from the Sadat era.

"You could see the contrast with Sadat immediately," remarked an Egyptian editor who has had close ties to both Aowar Sadat and Mubarak. "Sadat used to enjoy sleeping late, reading the newspaper in bed and taking a morning walk. He never wanted to see anyone before 11 a.m. On his first day as president, Hosni held three meetings, including one with his full Cabinet, that ended before 11."

A former air force commander, Mr. Mubarak is trying to impose some of his own military-style discipline on the Egyptian bureaucracy. Cabinet insiders say he has let his ministers know in no uncertain terms that he is not going to be some lofty guide to governmental affairs. Rather, he has already begun to immerse himself in the details of key issues, demanding to see technical reports on set deadlines.

a trend that eventually came to haunt Sadat. Mr. Mubarak has instructed governors and all senior officials that "achievement will precede publicity and not the other way around."

Sadat tended to run a loosely structured "kitchen cabinet" that included a knot of special advisers, some of whom wielded great power. Sayed Marci and Osman, Ahmed Osman — two of the richest men in Egypt, both of whose sons married Sadat daughters — were considered the epitome of these special assistants who spoke in the name of the president but had little accountability.

A close colleague of Mr. Mubarak's said that the new president had signaled Mr. Marci and Mr. Osman that their services will no longer be needed at the presidential palace.

Corruption and Favoritism

Mr. Mubarak has indicated his awareness of the discontent with Sadat's rule. While never blaming Sadat, he has voiced all of the basic grievances of the Egyptian people with the late president's administration.

He has used words that have not been uttered by ranking officials here in quite some time, acknowledging the "corruption" that is eating away at the state system, the "nepotism" that has all but replaced merit as a criterion for advancement and the increasing "unproductivity" and "unresponsiveness" of the bureaucratic structure.

623 Arrested

[Police probing the assassination of Sadat have arrested 623 Moslem extremists and identified a new leader of the plot, security sources said Monday in Cairo, Reuters reported.]

[The sources said investigators had established that a young engineer, Mohammed Abdel Salam Farag, was a key figure in the conspiracy. Mr. Farag, now under interrogation, worked in Cairo and played a major role in an organization that hoped to throw Egypt into chaos after Sadat's death and set up an Islamic republic, the sources said.]

[According to a high official, the organization called itself Al Jihad (Holy War) and was in contact with other groups of Moslem fanatics such as Takfir wa-Hijra (Repentance and Holy Fight). The official said Al Jihad had only one member in the armed forces, including 1st Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawkly al-Isambouly, who commanded the group that shot Sadat on Oct. 6. Police reportedly are still looking for four prominent members of the group, all of them civilians.]

to a meeting with the governors of Egypt's administrative provinces, Mr. Mubarak informed the assembled officials that henceforth, he only wanted to hear from them in "dire emergencies." He has also indicated that the government will no longer try to raise expectations,



Chadian rebel Hissène Habré, the former defense minister, displayed booty-trapped cartons of cigarettes and a booty-trapped perfume box in the Ouassidi province of eastern Chad. He charged they had been sent to him by Libyan authorities.

French Summit Talks With Africans To Focus on Libyan Troops in Chad

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A Western-supported African plan to get Libyan troops out of Chad moved ahead Monday after a tense weekend that was rife with rumors of a possible Libyan-backed coup attempt there.

Chad's president, Goukouni Oueddei, apparently confident of his position at home, was the first of several African leaders arriving in Paris Monday for French-African summit talks. The summit talks, which are scheduled regularly, coincide with final negotiations for an inter-African peacekeeping force to replace Libyan troops in Chad before the end of the year.

France has led a complex diplomatic maneuver to negotiate a peaceful withdrawal of the Libyans from Chad, a former French colony. Libya intervened there last December to halt civil war. Rolling back the Libyans has been the most imperative diplomatic test in Africa for France's Socialist government since it came to power last spring.

Led by France, Western governments have backed Mr. Goukouni's public demand last Thursday for a Libyan withdrawal from Chad by the end of the year.

To wean him from dependence on Libya, France has resumed economic and military aid for Mr. Goukouni. Simultaneously, his main rival, former Defense Minister Hissène Habré, leading a Sudan-based guerrilla movement, has seen his Western support wither.

To expectation of Mr. Goukouni's decision to reverse his Libyan alliance, the French government has used its popularity with black African governments — France is Europe's most outspoken critic of South Africa — to mobilize African pressure on the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, to leave Chad.

It is still unclear whether Col. Qadhafi will order the nearly 8,500 Libyan troops to get out of Chad, as requested by Mr. Goukouni.

But French officials Monday voiced cautious optimism.

"It's too late for Qadhafi to

move now. He would be branded as an occupier in Africa, and it would spoil his plans for a year of African diplomacy based on Libya's presidency of the Organization for African Unity," a French official said at the Ministry of Cooperation and Development, which has been instrumental in devising the current Western approach.

Several recent developments have encouraged French policymakers:

- The most threatening opposition to Mr. Goukouni, the guerrilla army of Mr. Habré, announced in Sudan yesterday that it is suspending military operations against the Chad government.
- French officials have worked hard to convince Mr. Habré's backers — mainly the United States and Egypt — that Mr. Habré could only be a spoiler, never the man who could reunite Chad.
- State Department officials have expressed U.S. support for the current approach to the Chad problem based on the French idea of an inter-African force to supplant the Libyans.
- Nigeria — a power in black Africa — has pledged troops for the force, as did Senegal, like Chad a former French colony. The French-African summit here is expected to produce enough additional troop pledges to constitute the force in time for the year-end deadline.
- Rumors of a Libyan-backed coup in Chad last weekend now are seen as a last-ditch operation of disinformation to forestall the smooth implementation of the African plan to oust Col. Qadhafi.

French news reports last week said that a Libyan column was approaching the Chadian capital of N'djamena, that Mr. Goukouni had disappeared and that French aircraft and forces in neighboring African countries were on alert. For two days, officials in France — which has no diplomatic representation in N'djamena — were unable to confirm or deny the reports, which later proved to be false.

Extremists in France's African intelligence services mounted the disinformation operation, the newspaper Le Monde reported Monday. The operation's apparent aim was to stampede the Paris government into a hasty reaction that would have provided a pretext for Libya to strengthen its grip on Chad.

France, which wants Libya out of Chad to reassure surrounding African states where there are major French economic interests, also wants to show that its own approach — in which military intervention is a last resort — can work.

Briton Tells of Aiding Libya War Effort in Chad

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When John Anthony Stubbs, a British civilian pilot, signed on in London late last year to fly transport planes in the Libyan desert, he expected a comfortable salary of \$46,000 a year and hardly any adventure.

He discovered, however, that the C-130 transport planes he was flying were the lifeline of the Libyan Air Force in Libya's war with neighboring Chad, carrying bombs and fuel as well as wounded soldiers.

After refusing to fly to a contested airfield in Chad, Mr. Stubbs was deported by the government of Libya. He was then discharged by his immediate employer, a Swiss-based company controlled by Edwin P. Wilson, a former U.S. intelligence agent who is now a fugitive living in Libya, and warned him out to divulge anything about his experiences in Libya.

Mr. Stubbs worked in Libya just under three months, but he brought back many memories and a good deal of information of potential value to law enforcement and intelligence officials. Soon after his return to London, he told his story to a secret branch of Scotland Yard.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Stubbs said, Mr. Wilson telephoned him from Libya and warned him again to keep quiet. Nonetheless, he decided to come to the United States to tell his story.

In doing so, he became the first person willing to be identified in providing a first-hand description of some of Mr. Wilson's recent activities on behalf of Libya.

Mr. Stubbs said he ignored Mr. Wilson's warnings because he was so angry that Mr. Wilson had not paid him more than \$6,000 a month that he said he was owed. It was the salary of \$4,000 a month, he said, that attracted him to Libya in the first place.

Mr. Stubbs said he began to grow disillusioned with Mr. Wilson when he found out that he was "getting a rakeoff" of \$15,000 a month for each pilot he supplied to the Libyan Air Force.

"We were logistically keeping the Russian MIG fighters airborne to keep the war front with Chad going," he said. "We were flying fuel, mainly, and bombs, and I personally flew troops down and brought war-wounded back."

But Mr. Stubbs said his willingness to aid the Libyan war effort had its limits. In January, he recalled, while on a night flight to a field in the Libyan desert, his Libyan co-pilot told him that, after refueling in the desert, they were to fly to a Libyan-controlled airfield in N'djamena, Chad, 1,500 miles south of Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

"The afternoon before this flight," Mr. Stubbs said, "I was talking to a Pakistani wing commander who had been down the night before at N'djamena. He said the bloody place is under fire, there are shell bores everywhere, the Chad are shelling."

"Well, I am not that bothered, but on way was I going to fly into N'djamena and be bombed out of the sky on the ground, thank you,"

Mr. Stubbs continued, "so that was the end of that."

For a while after the Libyans dismissed him for this refusal, Mr. Stubbs flew some transport missions on a DC-3 for Mr. Wilson that disturbed Mr. Stubbs even more.

These missions called for Mr. Stubbs to fly from Libya at night to desert landing strips in Chad, traveling low to avoid radar and without using navigational equipment.

Mr. Stubbs never knew the destination of these flights, he said, but was guided by an American "cowboy navigator" who sat in the right-hand seat saying "go left," "go right," "up a bit round these mountains."

The navigator, relying suddenly on his own judgment, announced their destination, Mr. Stubbs said.

After a few missions into Chad, Mr. Stubbs said, he became curious about what he was transporting. "So before we hoisted off I tried a couple of crates open," he said, "and there was small arms."

Mr. Stubbs said he could not identify the loyalties of the people to whom he was delivering the arms.

Mr. Stubbs said he decided he had to leave Libya.

Shortly after his return to England in February, Mr. Stubbs took his story to the British and U.S. authorities, and Scotland Yard has provided him with some protection.

Now Mr. Stubbs has left his home in a tiny village north of London and at 40 has turned his hobby, making clay models of English country homes, into a full-time vocation.

Arabs Protest on Anniversary of Balfour Declaration

TEL AVIV — Palestinians demonstrated Monday on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River in protests marking the 64th anniversary of Britain's Balfour Declaration, which supported the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

The Israeli military command said that Arab students in Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, put up roadblocks, set fire to rubber

tires and scrawled anti-Israeli slogans on walls.

Soldiers used tear gas to disperse demonstrating students at Bir Zeit college near Ramallah. They were chased onto the college campus and prevented from leaving, an army spokesman said. At the Jalazoun refugee camp, south of Nablus, demonstrators buried stones at military police, the spokesman said.

The demonstrations were widespread with other incidents of tire-burnings reported in the cities of Ramallah and Bethlehem, Israel Radio said. There were no reports of any injuries.

In predominantly Arab East Jerusalem, most shops and businesses closed for the day and children stayed home from school. In the Kalandya refugee camp outside Jerusalem, the banned Palestinian flag was hoisted.

Arabs protested on the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, which supported the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Ruling Tunisia Party Said to Win All Sectors

By Pranay Gupta
New York Times Service

CARTHAGE, Tunisia — President Habib Bourguiba was told by aides here Monday that his ruling party and its ally, a labor union, had swept virtually every constituency in Sunday's multiparty elections for a new 136-seat National Assembly.

The news did not seem to surprise the 80-year-old Mr. Bourguiba, who is Tunisia's president-for-life. But even as his aides were relaying the developments to him at his presidential palace, in the capital of Tunis, opposition leaders appeared incredulous that one of their candidates was likely to be elected.

The Bourguiba government was accused Monday of fixing the election and using strong-arm tactics to intimidate potential supporters of the three main opposition groups: the Tunisian Communist Party, the Movement of Popular Unity and the Movement of Social Democrats. But in making these charges — which were denied by the ruling Parti Socialiste Destourien — Ahmed Mestiri, the head of the Social Democrats, also expressed confidence that his group would obtain at least 5 percent of the national vote, which would qualify it to be legally recognized as a political party.

As part of an effort to liberalize the political system, President Bourguiba legalized all political groups except the Tunisian Communist Party when the assembly election was announced in April. The Communist Party was legalized in July after being banned since January, 1963.

Government officials said Monday that even if opposition groups failed to obtain a single seat in the assembly, the fact that the elections involved 361 candidates of different political opinions pointed to an increasing liberalization of the system.

Diss Guiga, the Tunisian interior minister, was scheduled to hold a press conference Monday night to announce the final results, but the event was postponed until Tuesday morning without explanation.

While officials of the ruling party were exultant Monday, their electoral allies, members of the Union Générale des Travailleurs Tunisiens, which is better known by its initials, UGTT, were relatively subdued. The secretary-general of the union, Tayeb Racouche, has no official comment on the early results. He was opposed to the alliance with the Destourian party on the grounds that it would curb the independence of the labor organization.

The reaction of residents of Carthage and Tunis also seemed subdued Monday. In cafes and restaurants, and in the scores of tea parlors that dot the urban landscape, the general sentiment seemed to be that the ruling party could not but have won all seats. Hashim Ali, a student at the Tunis University, put it this way: "When you enjoy power for so long, why would you want to give it up?"

The new assembly will have broader legislative powers, but President Bourguiba is not expected to share his authoritarian executive powers with it. It was also clear Monday from conversations with Tunisian officials that the government expects some trouble from the country's volatile student population as a result of the elections. The reopening of the university and of schools in Tunis has been postponed until the end of the week.

South African Post Raided

PRETORIA — Black nationalist guerrillas attacked a South African Army border outpost near Swaziland with rockets and grenades, wrecking the building but causing no injuries, a military spokesman said Monday.

Chinese Signals U.S. on Taiwan

PEKING — China reportedly opposes the sale of arms to Taiwan, an official magazine said Monday, in a clear signal to the United States.

The Peking Review said that arms sales by any country to Taiwan would obstruct China's efforts to reunify the Nationalist-ruled island with the mainland.

The statement by the magazine's political editor followed talks in Washington last week in which Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua apparently failed to resolve differences with the Reagan administration over a U.S. proposal to sell advanced combat aircraft to Taiwan.

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Socialist Leadership Quickly Takes Control Of Greek Bureaucracy

ATHENS — Greece's new Socialist government has moved swiftly to wrest control of the state machinery from what it calls the sympathizers and political clients of the former conservative administration.

Opponents charge that the government wants to turn the bureaucracy into a tool for its own policies and supporters. The government denies it.

In the just under two weeks that it has been in power, the government has appointed its senior party members and confidants as directors of ministries and as the heads of major state organizations, public utilities and banks.

Some former officials, members or appointees of the outgoing New Democracy Party submitted their resignations without being asked. But the government says it will not proceed with widespread purges of civil servants in order to put members of its Panhellenic Socialist Movement in key posts.

"No Pogrom"

"We have repeatedly assured that there will be no pogrom or large-scale firing of personnel," said Dimitris Maroudas, the official government spokesman. "Even persons known to sympathize with the previous government will not be replaced if they are capable at their job. It is the country's policy



BRUSH FIRE DAMAGE — A home owner stands amid the ruins of his house in the San Fernando Valley, California, destroyed with a dozen others by weekend brush fires.

Regan, Dole Urge Tax Increases Be Deferred

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The top tax officials in the Reagan administration and the Senate have declared that any tax increases to help cut future budget deficits should be put off until 1983 and 1984.

And the two — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Senate Finance Committee chairman Bob Dole — gave different opinions Sunday on what size tax increase there would be in the future. Mr. Regan still pushed for major spending cuts and only a last-resort tax rise, while Sen. Dole, a Kansas Republican, indicated that a large tax increase would have to be part of any program to try to reach a balanced budget by 1984.

Sen. Dole said that he did not want to raise taxes with a "laundry list" of little taxes, such as excise on cigarettes and liquor, or reducing various business tax breaks and deductions for home mortgage and installment credit.

Instead, he suggested broader tax hikes, such as an import fee on

oil or a windfall profits tax tied to the deregulation of natural gas prices. These are increases that have not been favored by the administration. These tax increases, he made clear, do not involve any change in President Reagan's previously enacted three-year, 25-percent individual tax cut.

The comments, made in separate television appearances, reflected the continuing indecision both in the administration and in Congress over what to do to salvage the president's second series of budget cuts, which have bogged down in Congress since they were proposed in September.

"I'll get the direction of some agreement with the president, we're sort of floundering, and in my view, the sooner we get on with it, the better," Sen. Dole said.

"I must say that the more I study the problem, the more I'm convinced there may not be any tax increase in fiscal 1982," which ends Sept. 30. None of the tax increases suggested so far — including excise taxes on cigarettes and

liquor — are very popular, he said, and "so we may be making a decision in the next few days on maybe ruling in or ruling out '82 and focusing on '83 and '84," the senator said.

"Now, there's another little hooker in the fiscal year '82," Sen. Dole added. "Next year is calendar year '82 and it's an election year," adding that this fact would probably delay the effective date of any increase to January, 1983, three months after the beginning of fiscal 1983 on Oct. 1 of next year.

For next year, the decision for no tax increases — if it becomes the final one — means the deficit outlook is bleak, with the potential number already near \$60 billion, instead of the administration's \$43-billion projection.

Mr. Regan not only argued against a major tax increase in 1982, but also said that he would not prefer major tax hikes in the future.

"Perhaps in the future, if we don't get the budget cuts that we think we should be able to get from the Congress, then we may be faced with that unhappy choice of having to raise taxes," Mr. Regan said.

"But I don't think that's the proper way to go, and certainly not at this time," he said.

Burden on Congress

Mr. Regan also sought to put the burden of any tax increases squarely on Congress. "The choice is literally with them," he said. If Congress chooses the path of budget cuts, "then we will not have to have tax increases, and we will be getting toward the balanced budget," the secretary said.

"Now to the extent that they don't do it, then we may have to raise some taxes in the out years. But this remains a choice for Congress," he said.

Mr. Regan said that for now he wants to stick to the \$22 billion in tax increases over three years that the president proposed in September. These include faster collections, elimination of some energy tax credits and curtailment of industrial revenue bonds.

Strains in Atomic Energy Agency Raise U.S. Fears on Proliferation

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have become disturbed by increasing confrontations between industrial and developing nations in the International Atomic Energy Agency, which tries to prevent the diversion of nuclear technology to military uses.

If unresolved, administration officials and congressional analysts warn, these political strains could undermine the safeguard system of the 111 nations that make up the agency, a vital element in the administration's policy of trying to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

U.S. officials said Third World nations had recently increased their demands for the agency for nuclear technical assistance. Besides its safeguard responsibilities, the agency promotes nuclear energy.

The Third World's "preoccupation" with nuclear power and technical aid, a U.S. arms control official said, will inevitably lead to less emphasis on safeguards.

'Captured Regulators'

"The nuclear promoters have already captured the regulators within the agency," said Rep. Edward J. Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat who heads the anti-nuclear faction in Congress.

The agency, a UN affiliate set up in 1957, is responsible for spotting and reporting through its 150 inspectors any misuse of a nuclear installation under its safeguards.

The inspectors visit about 500 plants annually, checking nuclear inventories. Each year they scan about six million photographs taken by sealed automatic cameras installed at the plants and affix 3 million seals to prevent the diversion of nuclear material for unauthorized use.

The latest indication of the growing divisions within the agency, which is based in Vienna, was a seven-month struggle to elect a new director general.

On Sept. 26, Hans Blix, Sweden's deputy foreign minister for development and cooperation, was chosen as the agency's new head over Domingo Siazon of the Philippines, who was favored by the developing nations.

But Third World nations won a

commitment to increase the agency's technical assistance to nations that wish to pursue nuclear energy programs. The agency's general conference also endorsed a pledge to include more Third World representatives on the board of governors and in senior positions.

In addition, the agency endorsed a resolution calling for the consideration of a Third World representative when the next director general is chosen in November, 1985. Many officials interpret this as a signal that Mr. Blix may be a one-term chief.

U.S. representatives, including Richard T. Kennedy, undersecretary of state for management, succeeded in blocking a resolution calling for quotas for the hiring of Third World representatives. The United States also succeeded in blocking a resolution calling for the suspension of Israel from the agency because of its air attack

June 7 on an Iraqi nuclear reactor. But the conference adopted, 51-8 with 27 abstentions, a resolution cutting off the \$150,000 a year in technical aid that Israel would normally receive. In addition, if Israel does not agree to submit all of its nuclear installations to agency inspection, it faces another vote of expulsion next year.

"It was the most politicized, most contentious session I've ever attended," a State Department expert said. "For a while, we really thought that the agency would not survive."

The official said the Pakistanis were among the most vocal critics of the agency and what they call an insensitivity to the needs of the Third World. He noted, however, that the Pakistanis were unwilling to accept improvements in safeguards that the agency had recently requested for their nuclear installations.

Russian Orthodox Church in U.S. Canonizes Czar Nicholas and Wife

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A branch of the Russian Orthodox Church has completed the canonization of the last czar of Russia, his family and 30,000 other Christians killed during or after the Russian Revolution.

In a two-part, six-hour ceremony on Saturday night and Sunday morning at its New York headquarters, the church honored as martyred saints people it said were killed by the Communists.

Among the new saints was Czar Nicholas II and his family and staff. Nicholas, the last czar of Russia, his wife, Alexandra, and their children, along with the others marked for canonization, were slain by the Communists in 1918.

The Church Abroad, as the church calls itself, was formed in exile in 1920. It has about 140 parishes in the United States and Canada and a worldwide membership estimated at 80,000.

The two other major Russian Orthodox churches in America are the one associated with the state-supervised church in Moscow and the independent Orthodox Church in America. Some members of the latter have expressed reservation about the canonization, even though their bishops voted last week not to comment on it.

The Rev. Leonid Kishkovsky, the church's assistant chancellor, said many Russian emigrants believe canonization of the czar is at least premature. "The czar was shot, but Alexander II, who liberated the serfs, was assassinated, too. People ask, 'Why isn't he a saint?'" Rev. Kishkovsky said.

Peace Corps Seeks Easing Of Fund Cuts

Director Reports Haig Is 'Very Supportive'

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Peace Corps, with its modest \$105 million budget cut this year to \$83.6 million, has appealed to the administration for reconsideration.

Loret M. Ruppe, the organization's director, said Friday before setting out on a monthlong tour of volunteer outposts in North and West Africa, that she had met with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. about the budgetary problem and had found him "very supportive."

"He said what we were doing was right in line with the administration's foreign policy," she said. "But we haven't heard anything yet about our appeal."

The Corps at Age 20

The Peace Corps, now 20 years old, is very different from what it was in the 1960s. The average age of volunteers is higher — about 27. There are fewer of them — about 5,000 in 60 countries compared with 11,115 in 57 nations in 1967.

Most important to the Peace Corps now is the development of programs in agriculture and alternative sources of energy. Jody Olsen, the regional director for North Africa, the Near East, Asia and the Pacific, said that among these programs, training in fisheries was one of the most important.

"This is bringing protein into areas where it is almost impossible to get meat," Miss Olsen said. She also described projects in teaching simple market gardening in primary and secondary schools and the raising of rabbits for food supply. Agriculture specialists are in great demand by the corps.

In its training program, volunteers are taught not to expect to see changes in their two-year period of service.

"With rabbits, for example," Miss Olsen said, "it may be easier to raise rabbits than build fisheries, but you have to introduce the concept of eating rabbits, and of cooking rabbits. In some places that could take six to eight years."

The leadership of the corps, struggling to live within the new financial restraints, is made up of loyal Republicans. Mrs. Ruppe, a Midwesterner, worked on the President Bush's campaign for the presidency and went on to become co-chairman of the Reagan-Bush committee in Michigan.

Moscow Presses For French Ties

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The official Soviet newspaper Pravda on Monday called for the removal of "obstacles" blocking Soviet-French political and economic cooperation.

Referring to economic relations, the newspaper said "further headway" was possible, provided there was "political will and understanding that one should overcome obstacles, first of all artificial ones, which stand in the way of mutually advantageous cooperation."

It went on: "Neither can one fail to see that on a number of major international problems, first of all on the acute question of medium-range nuclear means to be deployed in Western Europe, the Socialist leaders and the French government are orienting themselves mainly toward U.S. and NATO positions."

Networks Changed

Experiencing the greatest changes in administrative personnel and the state-controlled radio and television networks. The government says the changes are not party oriented but rather show the desire to promote able persons and democratize public life.

Despite this disclaimer, the networks have changed overnight from an instrument of New Democracy propaganda to one of the Socialist government. But Mr. Maroudas said a government decision would assure that the activity of all the political parties would be reported in news broadcasts.

But such optimism is not shared by all Greek civil servants. A junior civil servant at the state telecommunications organization says he expects to be moved out of Athens to a post in the countryside because he was sympathetic to the opposition party.

The government's changes of personnel have already reached into the diplomatic service, with several ambassadors dismissed or scheduled to be. The first major change involved Ioannis Zoumis, the envoy to Washington, who was recalled to Athens. No official reason has been given. New Democracy officials say the Socialist saw Mr. Zoumis as a conservative who might not comply with the new government's directives on relations with the United States.

Moon Returns To South Korea

United Press International

SEOUL — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, 61, leader of the controversial Unification Church, has returned to South Korea, airport officials said Monday.

The cult leader, who is free on \$500,000 personal recognizance bond following his arraignment in the United States on Oct. 22 on charges of income tax evasion, arrived here on Sunday.

Church sources said Mr. Moon was scheduled to attend a Unification Church-sponsored international scientists' meeting to be held in Seoul next week.

Trudeau, Provincial Leaders Meet in Effort To End Impasse on Constitutional Reform

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — Canada's national and provincial leaders met on Monday in what Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau described as a last-ditch effort to reach a consensus on constitutional reform.

Mr. Trudeau opened the talks with a compromise proposal on one of the most troublesome issues — the way future constitutional amendments would be adopted.

But René Lévesque, premier of French-speaking Québec province and one of the staunchest opponents of Mr. Trudeau's constitutional program, returned with an attack on another part of the prime minister's plan — a U.S.-style bill of rights. "He uses the charter of rights as a smokescreen" for reducing provincial powers, Mr. Lévesque said.

Mr. Trudeau says that if the negotiations produce no agreement between the federal and provincial governments he will go ahead unilaterally with his own proposals for overhauling the constitution.

Most here expect the conference to last several days. The 14-month-old impasse over constitutional reform has divided Canada.

British Women, U.S. Men Capture Titles in Bridge

From Agency Dispatches

PORT CHESTER, N.Y. — The U.S. men's team and the British women's team have won the world team championships in bridge here.

In the final of the contest for the Bermuda Bowl, the U.S. men met with stiff opposition from the unheralded Pakistani team, which upset some favored groups in the qualifying and semifinal stages. The final margin in favor of the United States was 89 points, 271-182.

The outstanding partnership for the winners was that of Jeff Meckstroth and Eric Rodwell. Other members of the team were John Souldar, Bobby Levin — at 23 the youngest player to win a world bridge title — Russ Arnold and Bud Reinhold. The Pakistani team, which surprised all observers by its performance, was made up of Mahmood Zia, Masood Salim, Amir Asadullah, Jan-e-Alam Fazil, Nisbat Aboodi and Nisar Ahmad.

Poland and Argentina tied for third place in the men's championships, with Britain fifth, Australia sixth and Indonesia seventh.

In the women's world championship, Britain beat the United States by 43 points, 160-117. This took the Venice Trophy to Europe for the first time, ending a run of the U.S. victories.

The winning team comprised Nicola Gardener, Pat Davies, Sally Sowter, Sandra Lundy, Maureen Dennison and Diana Williams. The U.S. team was made up of Kathie Wei, Judi Radin, Edith Kemp, Nancy Gruver, Carol Sanders and Betty Ann Kennedy. Brazil finished third in women's play, with Australia fourth and Venezuela fifth.

El Salvador to Return Hijackers, Prisoners

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador says it will return to Costa Rica the five Nicaraguan rightists who hijacked a Costa Rican airliner last week and six rightists who were freed at the hijackers' demand.

"We will not permit an act of terrorism, from whatever source, provoked by whatever cause, if it shows an act of irrational violence, to convert this country into a sanctuary for terrorist agents," the government said Sunday night. The six prisoners had been freed in exchange for 18 passengers of a Costa Rican airliner. The pilot and copilot were forced to fly the hijackers and the exchanged prisoners out of Costa Rica.

Danish Aide to Visit Haig

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen will visit the United States on next Monday and Tuesday as the guest of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the Foreign Ministry announced on Monday.

Mary Haworth, 80, Dies in Washington; Wrote an Advice Column for The Post

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Mary Elizabeth Young, 80, who as Mary Haworth wrote a popular advice-to-the-lovers column for The Washington Post from the 1930s through the 1960s, died Sunday of cancer.

Mrs. Young's column was syndicated in hundreds of newspapers. She would seek advice from experts for her replies and she tried to pass on the responses in personal letters to readers whose letters she could not use in her column.

George Cochran Douth

WASHINGTON (WP) — George Cochran Douth, 79, U.S. assistant attorney general in charge of the civil and claims divisions of the Justice Department from 1956 to 1961, died Friday of heart disease.

Mr. Douth worked to redress

claims by Japanese-Americans interned during World War II and to revise government security programs to limit the strictest security tests only to those government employees in sensitive positions.

Low Jenkins

OAKLAND, Calif. (UPI) — Low Jenkins, 64, former world lightweight boxing champion, died Friday. Mr. Jenkins won the title in 1940 by knocking out Lou Ambers in the third round, and lost it the following year in a 15-round bout with Sammy Angott.

Louis Metcalf

NEW YORK (NYT) — Louis Metcalf, 76, a jazz trumpet player who was a member of the Duke Ellington Orchestra that opened the Cotton Club in Harlem in 1927, died Tuesday.

Thelma Connor Gary

GLENDALE, Calif. (AP) — Singer Thelma Connor Gary, 75, died Friday of congestive heart and kidney failure. She and her twin sister Velma, were stars of the Ziegfeld Follies in the 1920s.

Winifred Wolfe

NEW YORK (NYT) — Winifred Wolfe, 53, author of "Ask Any Girl," "If a Man Answers" and other novels about career women in New York, died Tuesday.

Remember, never drink on an empty stomach.

Venice in Fall and Winter: Days of Misty Canals and Sparkling Waterways

By Muriel Spark

MOST people who write about Venice do not tell you what they think of it but how they feel. Venice is a city not to inspire thought but sensations. I think it is something to do with the compound of air, water, architecture and the acoustics. Like the effect of these elements on the ear, there are acoustics of the heart. One can think in Venice, but not about Venice. One absorbs the marvelous place, often while thinking about something else.

I have never been to Venice in summertime, or in festival time, nor at the time of any of the cinema and great art shows. My Venice belongs to late autumn and winter, the Venice of meager tourism, the Venetians' everyday city.

I have never known Venice to be crowded or hurried. Perhaps for this reason, when I published a novel set in annual Venice, someone was puzzled by the facility with which some of my characters encountered each other in the street. It transpired he had only been in Venice during the crowded and stifling tourist seasons, when you could not very likely meet the same face two days running.

In the winter it is quite different. After a week of walking around Venice — and one does have to walk a lot — or of waiting at the landing stage for the diesel-run vaporetto, the same laughing students are there, the same solemn goodwives with their shopping bags and well-preserved fur collars, the same retired gentlemen with righteous blue eyes and brown hats. This is everyday Venice where the passers-by are sparse, where eventually they say good morning.

My first visit to Venice was on a cold, misty morning in February, with a friend who had been there before. However much one has read and heard about the visual impact of Venice, it never fails to take one by surprise. After five visits I still gasp. It is not merely the architecture, the palaces, the bridges and the general splendor, it is the combination of architecture with water, space, light and color that causes amazement; especially, I think, the element of water.

The first impression of the waterways of Venice is acoustic, so that normal sensations subliminally cease and new ones take their place. Voices, footsteps, bird cries, a cough from the window on the other side of the canal — all are different from the sounds of the land one has left. The traffic is entirely watery. A greengrocer's shop piled high with vegetables is a ship floating past your window.

Feeling at Home

After a few days of this estrangement from normal life I begin to feel at home with it. Some people tell me they can never settle down to a feeling of familiarity with Venice. Sometimes they are people who frequent the super-hotels where everything is done to comfort and console the visitors who come with their usual bag of worries. I do not say that this is not a very good thing for a holiday. But the very nature of Venice is such that the things that usually preoccupy us, from which we are attempting to get away, undergo a shift of perspective after about three days.

I have known Venice in a mist and drizzle, where everything is depressed and soaking, every bridge is a bridge of sighs. But it is not the usual personal depression one is experiencing; it is something else, something belonging to Venice, it is collective. I think this is something like the reverse of Ruskin's Pathetic Fallacy in which he holds that artists and poets tend to attribute to nature our human responses; Venice would be "brooding" or "smiling," according to how we feel.

On the contrary, I think we are sad when majestic Venice is in gloom; and if we are depressed already the fine thing about those gloomy days of Venice is that you forget what you are personally depressed about. Venice is a very good place to be sad. On days of mist, it is like a trip to the Shades. But winter often sparkles and these are the days one can sit warmly in Florian's Cafe while



It is the combination of architecture with water, space, light and color that causes amazement.

outside the hardy musicians perform their nostalgic Palm Court pieces.

Venice has been declining for some hundreds of years. Decline is now of its essence, and I do not think it would be anything like as attractive to ourselves if it were on the way up in the modern sense and flourishing. The Venetians themselves talk little about Venice, over unless you ask. They are proud of their native city and attached to it, but it does not go to their heads as it does with the rest of us.

There was a time when wealthy foreigners like Milly in Henry James' "The Wings of the Dove" could take on a romantic palace and play at princess. Poor Milly got what she demanded, and this was, of course, how James made fun of his contemporaries in Venice.

At Venice, please, if possible, no dreadful, no vulgar hotel; but if it can be at all managed — you know what I mean — some fine old rooms, wholly independent, for a series of months. Plenty of them, too, and the more interesting the better; part of a palace, historic and picturesque, but strictly inodorous, where we shall be to ourselves, with a cook, don't you know? — with servants, frescoes, tapestries, antiquities, the thorough make-believe of a settlement.

Byron thought seriously of settling permanently in Venice to spend the winters there. Permanently is not a good idea; the city is bad for our bones, and also, the sort of infatuation a foreigner feels

about Venice cannot last. Henry James' American girlfriend, if one can stretch a phrase, settled in Venice only to throw herself out of a window one dark night, to her death. Byron's Venetian girl, who threw herself into the canal, was careful to be rescued.

However, it is difficult not to be romantic about Venice. Myself, I arrived on one of my visits — it was early in November — close to midnight. The gondoliers had struck and put up notices demanding that their claims should be dealt with "globally." There was a squall blowing in from the lagoon.

It was quite a plight for me, there on the landing stage, for my luggage was heavy with reference books (I was correcting the proofs of my Venetian novel "Territorial Rights"). But it was really exciting to strike a bargain with some men on a coal barge that rocked and plunged in the wind and surge, with me and my books among the sooty cargo, up the Grand Canal where dogs and dowagers were once wont to ride in state.

Water Voices

The night porter at my lodgings showed no surprise; he merely came down to the landing stage to collect me and my goods, dripping rags that we were, and to make sure that the men had not overcharged me. I will always remember that midnight journey through the black water, and the calling of the bargemen, wild seabird noises,

as every oar and again they passed another laden vessel. The palaces were mostly in darkness with the water splashing their sides, the painted mooring poles gleaming suddenly in the light of our passing; the few lights from the windows were dim and greenish, always from tiny windows at the top. Nobody walked on the banks, and yet a strange effect I can only describe as water voices came from those sidewalks and landing stages. Perhaps they were ghosts, wet and cold.

I usually stay at a charming, fairly old pensione near the Accademia, which sits on an angle of the Grand Canal and a side canal. In time, after I had taken in day by day all the sights and spectacles of Venice, the incredible St. Mark's church, the happy square with its shops full of expensive junk, the Titianesque, museums and galleries and all those already hyper-described stones of Venice, I began to form a Venice of my own.

It is rather as one does with acquaintances when one goes to live for a length of time in a new country — eventually one whittles them down to an affectionate few. These I visit again and again in my winter walks and excursions, well wrapped up and wearing boots like everyone else. Most men and women wear warm hats, too.

Off-Season Visit

Since one of the advantages of an off-season visit is that there are no crowds, it is possible to sit without interruption almost alone in the Church of the Frari looking at Titian's "Assumption." I love to walk around the Ducal Palace to see those four charming Tetrarchs, timid and proper and quietly influential, modestly embracing each other in a formal half-huddle. Giorgione's mysterious "Tempest" in the Accademia is another of my best-loved familiar.

And I remember a sunny winter trip, and also a cold bleak one, with a friend in the ferryboat to Torcello, one of the islands in the Venetian lagoon where very little goes on now except the magnificent cathedral, part Gothic, part Byzantine. There is a vast biblical narrative done in seventh-century mosaics at one end, and a golden-backed mosaic of the Madonna behind the altar, hypnotically radiant.

But going behind the altar to snoop we waded into a deep pool of water that had seeped into that glorious building. We were glad of our boots. In winter there are no restaurants open on the smaller islands, so bar on the ferriesboats. But sweet visitors do not care, and the sour ones do not matter.

The art treasures apart, what I return to again and again are the more homely friends of my walks through the windy calli and the placid, sometimes leafy squares of Venice. These include a men's hat

shop standing all alone in a small square house on the canal near Santa Maria Formosa; in the windows, and piled up inside, is a vast variety of men's hats: straw boaters, Breton sailors' berets, felt hats, black velvet hats, fedoras, stetsons, hats for hunting, hats for going to funerals.

Waterborne Funerals

Funerals in Venice, of course, are a stately procession. The city lays on a great show, with gilded barges and coffins carved within an inch of their lives. In vain have the last two popes set the examples of being buried in plain pine-wood boxes, there in St. Peter's for all the world to see. Venice sails on regardless. In Venice the ambulance service too is interesting: It provides a sedan chair to run a less-than-stretcher case down to the boat.

Often, in Venice, getting lost, as everyone does, I have come across

a type of that high blank wall of James' "The Aspern Papers": "a high blank wall which appeared to confine an expanse of ground on one side of the house. Blank I call it, but it was figured over with the patches that please a painter, repaired breaches, crumbling of plaster, extrusions of brick that had turned pink with time; and a few thin trees, with the poles of certain rickety trellises, were visible over the top. The place was a garden and apparently it belonged to the house."

I like the term "apparently." Because, in Venice, anything can or might lie behind those high blank walls. It is well to say apparently. One never knows.

Muriel Spark, the British novelist and poet, has lived in Italy for 14 years. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

Opera: Parisian Charm of 'Louise'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — How odd to find oneself, while hearing and seeing the English National Opera's new production of Charpentier's "Louise," thinking of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov." Yet the two operas do have much in common, most conspicuously a certain ambivalence or ambiguity as to what was uppermost in the composer's mind and purpose.

Each has a personal name as its title, but each very often seems more concerned with a place and its people — Russia and Paris — the more explicit in "Louise," with Louise and Julien joining in a long duet that is as much a love song to Paris as to each other, and with Louise at the end, leaving her parents for Paris rather than her lover, or so it seems.

The two operas and the two composers also share the distinction of surpassing all others in the art of musically articulated and sustained conversation. It is a weakness of most operas of this century that what is offered as conversation set to music would emerge — if well spoken — more musically without the music. Not so with "Louise" and "Boris."

There is a further similarity in the orchestra, where each composer has fashioned an instrumental palette constantly and vividly evocative of a place and its people. And one last parallel: Each has an episode —

the Polish border scene in "Boris" and the "crowning of the muse" scene in "Louise" — not part of the composer's original plan but added, unfortunately, at the insistence of the theater-wise who found the originals too stark. As a result both operas are too long.

Charpentier's Paris comes most wonderfully to life at the Coliseum in the orchestra, sensitively, imaginatively and sympathetically conducted by Sylvain Cambreling, and there is much Parisian charm and vitality, too, in Colin Graham's production, the producer being blessed with the ENO's seemingly inexhaustible resources in supplying brilliant characterizations in secondary roles. Only René Allio's sets fail to realize the Montmartre so hauntingly pictured in the orchestra.

Valerie Masterson is a persuasive Louise, although not helped by an unbecoming red wig, and at the premiere, she sang "Depuis le jour" just as it should be sung — and seldom is. John Treleaven was a physically and vocally handsome Julien, Katherine Fring a convincingly severe mother. But the honors of the evening, on the stage at least, went to Richard Van Allan, whose father stood up well against still treasured memories of Ezio Pinza in that role at the Met. Van Allan is also the company's Boris.

Louise, by the way — or maybe Colin Graham — should train her bohemian Julien not to lie abed with his shoes on.

At Venice, please, if possible, no dreadful, no vulgar hotel; but if it can be at all managed — you know what I mean — some fine old rooms, wholly independent, for a series of months. Plenty of them, too, and the more interesting the better; part of a palace, historic and picturesque, but strictly inodorous, where we shall be to ourselves, with a cook, don't you know? — with servants, frescoes, tapestries, antiquities, the thorough make-believe of a settlement.

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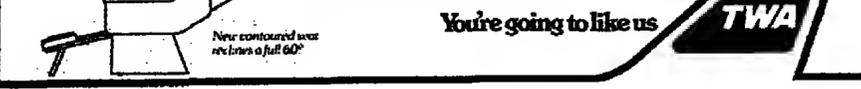
All is served with distinction, on monogrammed china with a fresh flower on your table. Service is discreet, attentive and friendly.

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WHEN YOU MAKE THE FOLKS BACK HOME WANT TO BE IN YOUR SHOES, SAVE SOME DUTCH GUILDERS ON THE CALL.

Who wouldn't want to be in your shoes? Especially when those feet will be taking you to the famous cheese markets, flower auctions, gorgeous canals, windmills, and a Van Gogh or two. So share it all with your family and friends back home. But before you make that call, here are some guilder-saving tips.

SAVE ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money. **SAVE WITH A SHORTIE**

In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS

Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid

surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS

Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

Now that you've learned to walk on wood, you've saved a little shoe leather. And now that you've learned the calling tips, you'll find it easy to foot the phone bill.



Reach out and touch someone

Aid and Basic Questions

The Senate added two useful riders when it approved the Reagan administration's \$6.7-billion foreign aid package. As requested by President Reagan, it removed long-standing restrictions on aid to Chile and Pakistan. But, without asking, the president also got what he needs: an amber warning that Congress will not forget Chile's human rights abuses or Pakistan's nuclear ambitions. That is a minimal signal for an amnesia-prone administration.

In lifting the 1976 ban on aid to Chile, the Senate yielded two-thirds of a loaf. Chile's champions argue that its military regime has settled for a milder repression and, in any case, is studiously anti-Communist. They concede but discount the Santiago regime's involvement in the 1976 murder of the exiled Orlando Letelier on a Washington street.

Unfortunately, Chile has repaid Reagan's indulgence with a new crackdown on democratic opponents and by closing its courts to further appeals in the Letelier scandal. The least the Senate could honorably do was to require the president to certify as the aid is

dispensed that Chile is making significant progress on human rights and is no longer promoting terrorism abroad. In so voting, the Senate also obtained an assurance from Chairman Charles Percy that the Foreign Relations Committee would insist on hearings to examine such assurances.

Such certification is not an empty formula, as the case of Pakistan proves. Under present law, Pakistan cannot qualify for aid unless Reagan gives formal assurance that it is not developing nuclear weapons. For all his eagerness to help Pakistan, Reagan refuses to go that far, and he asked that the requirement be dropped. But Sen. John Glenn's compromise is the better solution: Any non-nuclear country automatically forfeits American aid if it explodes a nuclear device.

These riders merit approval by the House. The Senate has gone about as far as it should to give the Reagan administration a freer hand without misleading foreign nations about the true American consensus on fundamental questions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Latent Anti-Semitism'

A sordid matter lingers from the AWACS fight. It was poignantly raised by Sen. William Cohen, who opposed the deal but finally voted for it. The Maine Republican, a Unitarian with a Jewish father, said it was better that American Jews lose the contest than suffer the consequences of winning.

Other senators were less delicate in expressing the same lament. Mark Hatfield of Oregon said talks with constituents had exposed "latent anti-Semitism." David Durenberger of Minnesota said, "I have never experienced anything like this in my life, in terms of basic prejudice." Joseph Biden of Delaware said, "I have a feeling that American Jews are being made a scapegoat." New York's Daniel Patrick Moynihan said, "There's been a pattern of argument... that, should this not go through, it will lead to the kinds of things you describe."

Who dared evoke such loathsome emotion? Moynihan was quite right to describe a "pattern"; no one directly shouted "blame the Jews" for losing a vote or a Saudi contract. But too many were ready to arouse or exploit base resentments. Too many made passionate concern for Israel's safety appear sinister, disloyal to America.

"It is not the business of other nations to make foreign policy," said President Reagan, even as he opened the capital's doors for a Saudi prince. And if the overtone isn't clear, listen to his elaboration by former Sen. James Abourezk: "This turned out to be a major battle between the president of the United States and a foreign lobby... Hell, Reagan beats his American opposition a lot easier than that."

And if even that innuendo is unclear, hear it from a master of the art: "If it were not for the intense opposition by Begin and part of the American Jewish community, the

AWACS sale would go through," said Richard Nixon. "This fact will greatly affect the consequences if the sale fails to go through."

Let people of honor, starting with the president, remove this stain on our politics.

Most American Jews opposed the AWACS sale, but so did most other Americans; and Israel's security was only one reason to object. Jewish lobbyists waged a vigorous campaign; indeed, they began before the Israeli government joined the challenge. But on the other side, promoting the deal, was an equally vigorous lobby of weapons makers, oil companies and Saudi agents and traders. Neither side had any special claim on the "American interest." Neither lacked for "foreign" entanglements.

In fact, American Jews are not slavish apologists for every Israeli policy. Many have been critical of the bombings of Baghdad and Beirut, and of Israeli policies in the West Bank. But even when Jews stand united, there can be no tolerance for dark matters about disloyalty, and coded complaints about their influence.

Jews have as much right to read concern for Israel into their view of the national interest as do Greek Americans opposing aid to Turkey or black Americans demanding opposition to South Africa's racism. Such exceptions, whether or not they are persuasive, do not weaken America. On the contrary, there can be no strong foreign policy that ignores the combined yearnings of domestic interests.

Those who would frighten any group out of the debate erode the rights of all. Those who summon the demons of anti-Semitism against an understandably jittery people do the devil's work, and it is they who betray America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Sandinista Victory At Stake in Nicaragua

By Dial Torgerson

MANAGUA — The revolution in Nicaragua, which started out with the good will of much of the world, has reached what could be the end of a dream. The Sandinistas who toppled the Somoza dictatorship in 1979 are striking harshly at dissent.

When the country's most prominent industrialists wrote an open letter to the ruling junta predicting crisis, and the junta arrested them, friends of the Sandinistas were appalled. When a former member of the junta criticized their arrest, a pro-Sandinista mob "spontaneously" attacked his home.

Some of the businessmen now under arrest fought against the Somoza regime and stayed in Nicaragua to help with reconstruction work. To outsiders it seems that the junta is turning paranoid. What is it afraid of?

• Dissent, clearly. The Sandinistas speak increasingly these days of "us" and "them."

• The United States. When 150 U.S. Navy men took part in a joint maneuver with Honduran patrol boats, the Nicaraguan defense minister ordered a military state of alert, as if in fear of invasion.

• The Somocistas, as the expelled remnants of the National Guard of the late Anastasio Somoza are called. Marauders from a Somocista camp in Honduras crossed into Nicaragua last month and killed two peasants and two Cuban teachers.

• And the mysterious Comandante Zero, as the legendary Edén Pastora became known during the civil war. He fled Nicaragua in July after breaking with the junta. His whereabouts are unknown. Pastora is more middle-of-the-road than the Sandinistas. He has a popular following — and he left before things went wrong.

The junta, which claims to recognize a pluralism of political parties and a mixed economy, in July

promulgated laws to combat "economic sabotage," under which businesses could be seized by the government on the slightest pretext. Since 50 percent of the means of production had already been nationalized, this caused near-panic in the private sector.

Like most of the junta's recent moves, this exacerbated the conditions it sought to curb. Reinvestment of capital in Nicaragua seemed hazardous. Crafty businessmen began to figure how to get their money out.

An economic upswing under way since Somoza fled faded, and foreign bankers, wary of nationalization, declined to make loans. Foreign reserves of hard cash dwindled. The junta, which had lost U.S. aid because of its support for Salvadoran rebels, sought aid from Libya, and other "progressive" countries to avert a shortage of operating capital.

This is what the industrialists were talking about in their open letter to Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who heads the three-man junta, when they wrote him saying the country was nearing "a point of no return."

The arrests of the seven men who signed the letter were ordered by the junta and the nine-man directorate of the Sandinista Party, which together run things. The pictures of distinguished businessmen being led into court on charges of endangering national security did not encourage the middle class. Late last month so many people were leaving that it was impossible to book a flight from Managua to Mexico City on Monday.

The leaders of three centrist parties — the "bourgeoisie," in Sandinista terms — had their passports seized as they prepared to leave for Europe. "They were going to speak out against us," a government source said.

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The Socialists Have Indeed Won, So What Comes Next for France?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Greece has followed France to the left. Can Italy and Spain be far behind? Socialists in Europe would like to think not — as if Socialism had become a la mode.

But Greece did not turn left merely because France had done so, and the rest of southern Europe will not do so because Greece did. Voters react to what is good or bad in their own situations.

Greek voters, like the French before them, resented the economic difficulties of recent years. Conservatives had ruled Greece virtually since the war, with an interlude of reactionary military dictatorship that enjoyed Washington's benevolence.

The Greek Socialist government of Andreas Papandreu shares with the French Socialists a vision of change which must be taken seriously — of old inequities corrected, fraternity, a new start. Nationalizations have totezmic value for both: A young French Cabinet minister pointed out a few days ago that the word "nationalization" has the word "nation" in it, and he said he thought this important.

Americans, familiar with British nationalizations, associate the idea with subsidized incompetence, sloth, make-work and bureaucracy. For the French and Greek Socialists, national enterprise is intended to mean innovation, technical leadership, entrepreneurial élan, a morale that is based in service rather than self-interest.

Economic Reality

The leaders talk a lot about the "third industrial revolution," in which Americans and Japanese are supposed already to be in the lead. They argue that state companies can overtake that lead. At the same time they want to decentralize power, and they believe that this will release new energies in their societies. They have a rather vague notion of a new international division of labor based on a new relationship to the Third World.

But for the French Socialists the trouble has already begun. They are discovering the limits to what they can do. After five months they are falling into embarrassing internal disputes over how they ought to proceed, and in economic management this has produced confusion.

A reflationary budget was followed within days by devaluation and new deflationary policies. The unpleasant prospect now is of both more inflation and more unemployment in the months to come, plus a loss of reserves and a weak currency. The reaction among the rank and file of the party has not been to stop and think about priorities, but fury at the bureaucracy of economic reality, and a radicalization of par-

ty rhetoric. The party congress just completed was markedly interperate in what was said.

Serious labor unrest is beginning. Workers had expected something important to happen, and it hasn't. A Renault worker said the other day that he had worked all his life in a stinking job, waiting for this moment. "I voted for Francois Mitterrand because I thought that in a Socialist France my life would be different." He is now on strike. The strikers want shorter hours, workers' committees, more of a say over how things are run. But most of all they want their lives changed.

Battles Long Won

How is this to be done? It certainly is possible, although far more difficult than the Socialists thought, to nationalize the biggest banks and companies, create regional assemblies, revoke some of the privileges of the well-to-do, lift the income and status of working people. But when all that is done, they know in their hearts that the glorious dawn will not dawn. Frenchmen will still be unemployed, foreign creditors will demand payment in sound money, successful competition will depend upon productivity, inflation will continue to grow like the weeds.

An easy recourse would be radicalization of the program. But the French elected the Socialists by turning marginally away from a 23-year commitment to moderately conservative governments. There was no mandate for revolution. They voted for the Socialists because Francois Mitterrand had succeeded in reassuring them that even though his Socialists were allied with the Communists, moderation and good sense would prevail — that he was no adventurer.

But Socialism's essential problem is that it was a success long ago. The right likes to say that Socialism has never worked. That is nonsense. It has been working in the West for the last 30 years. It has worked so well that all the conservative parties have stolen the Socialists' policies. Welfare government, social insurance, a measure of co-management, state planning and investment all exist under the most conservative Western governments. The Socialists have won all of their most important policy battles. Everyone else has come over to their side.

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It Seems Like Old Times

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Like Japanese soldiers who surface years after the end of World War II, up from the nether world two weeks ago came Katherine Boudin and other members of the Weather Underground with their guns blazing. They allegedly killed two cops and a private guard north of New York, maybe had plans for some bombings, but didn't realize that the war was lost long ago.

You can understand their confusion. They must have looked around and concluded that it was the 1960s all over again. The time looked ripe for action, and if they had any doubts about it they could have read the coverage of their own arrest. In The Washington Post, Boudin, as political person as you're ever likely to find, was called "an underground moll" — as sexist an epithet as you're likely to find. The clock has been turned back.

Sexism has returned. It is now once again permissible to call grown women "girls." It is apparently OK, too, to make jokes about busts and legs and to make women, but never men, account for their success. The new role model for women seems to be Nancy Reagan, who appears to do little more than spend money and have lunch. Gone is Rosalynn Carter's concern for the mentally ill, or Betty Ford's activism. Instead we have returned to a Father Knows Best era in which shopping and catering are not only woman's work, but their only work.

We have turned back the clock on racism also. Suddenly it is permissible to make racist jokes, to identify people in the news media by race when race is not relevant, or to talk about the Voting Rights Act as if it were an imposition on the

states, rather than an effort to guarantee the rights of minorities.

Some lessons have been forgotten. There is no such thing as a little racism, and there is no such thing as a little sexism. There is no room for a little of each, because they are both diseases. But the thinking seems to be that the battle against each has been won and so we may indulge ourselves in a little bit of both. Having beaten the disease, we will now flirt with it, play with it, tease it. We are sure that it is no threat.

In the economy, things Americans thought had been won are being threatened and in some cases repealed. The Great Society that the likes of Boudin mocked as too little and too late is now but a memory. Unemployment is at 7.5 percent and America is in a recession. It is tougher to be poor than it has been in quite some time, and for some people it is not much fun being middle-class, either.

The lessons of Watergate are about to be repealed. The Reagan administration thinks the CIA ought to have a role in domestic police work. And it thinks rules of evidence ought to be changed, and that some people are criminals simply because they are criminals: They ought to be locked up and the key thrown away.

Little wonder that Boudin and friends came up from the underground when they did. Things looked familiar. Alexander Haig is once again advising presidents. Richard Nixon is flying around the world making policy statements. It certainly must be a little like the 1960s — but it's not. The difference is that this time no one seems to care.

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Letters

Spain and NATO

James Markham writes (HT, Oct. 19) that the Spanish government's decision to join NATO is opposed by the Socialists and the Communists but "has so far aroused little passion." This statement will mislead those who do not follow events in Spain closely. There have been several public demonstrations against entry into NATO, one of them a major one. One of the parties mentioned as opposing the entry presented half a million signatures to that effect to the government. The government's hurried efforts to push entry through parliament are, according to a recent poll conducted by Spain's leading newspaper, El Pais, opposed by 52 percent of those polled, and 69 percent felt that, in any case, the decision should be reached through a national referendum. CAYETANO DE CABANYES, Madrid.

On Food Aid

A voice must be raised to protest the reported pronouncements of James McPherson (HT, Oct. 21), administrator of the International Development Cooperation Agency. McPherson says that the United States must get out of giveaway food programs. Fine words for a former Peace Corps official who must have witnessed hunger at its worst during his tour of Peru. He should read Philip Geyelin, who writes in the same issue that 3.4 billion people live in the developing countries and that of this number 900 million are at the absolute poverty line. JOHN F. THOMAS, Geneva.

Generous Helpings

As a friend of America just back from a monthlong visit in the United States, may I point out the frequency of over-large food portions, with one-third in leftovers destined for garbage. Think of what a one-third cutback in servings throughout the vast United

States could do toward lessening the threat of world famine, to say nothing of the money saved for almost everyone.

FREDERICK SANDS, Geneva.

Covering Arafat

In a compact newspaper, limitation and discretion are understandable. When Yasser Arafat of the PLO, on a crassly political quest to Japan, is accorded disproportionate daily coverage, including three photographs, it smacks of news manipulation. HESH BROHINSKY, Malaga.

Moscow and the PLO

Re Leslie H. Gelb's report, "Soviet Terror Chased Based on Old U.S. Data" (HT, Oct. 19): The statement by the unnamed official that "there is no substantial new evidence" is hogwash. About a year ago there appeared on Austrian television an interview with a member of el-Fatah in which he stated explicitly that he and other members of his gang were trained in infiltration techniques and weapons handling in the Soviet Union. He maintained that the Russians tried to indoctrinate his group but that they, true to their Islamic faith, resisted this Marxist brainwashing. SAMUEL J. GORDEN, Vienna.

Proper Muscarine

Richard Severo's article "Dorothy Sayers: The Mushroom Case" (Oct. 22) gave me much pleasure due to the clear expression of the chemical background and for the homage paid to Dorothy Sayers' talent. One small comment may be offered: The formula for muscarine, C₁₂H₂₁O₂N, is incomplete and requires the addition of the group OH. The molecular formula, that is, the one giving the atoms composing the whole molecule of the alkaloid muscarine, should read C₁₂H₂₁NO. A. STILES, Geneva.

Old Questions of Time and Genius

By Stephen Orgel

BALTIMORE — The miracle of Voyager-2 is now long past Saturn, and despite every thing it and Voyager-1 have told us, the planet, say the astronomers in Pasadena, is more mysterious than ever. This apparently comes as a surprise to scientists. To a student of mythology, it is exactly what one would expect of Saturn, the most thoroughly ambiguous figure in the classical pantheon.

Saturn — or Kronos, to the Greeks — was the child of Uranus and the father of Zeus. He and his brothers, the Titans, overthrew their father, who had imprisoned them or tried to destroy them. Kronos then ruled the heavens, but fearing that his children would similarly supplant him, he devoured them at birth. However, his wife, Rhea, saved Zeus, and Zeus succeeded in defeating and castrating Kronos, whom he imprisoned.

In Roman versions of the story, Saturn was exiled to Earth and became the ruler of Italy. He taught the ancient Romans agriculture — although the sickle, which originally implied the fruitfulness of agriculture, has ironically become symbolic of death. Astrologically ambiguous, too, Saturn presides over the melancholic temperament, with its tend-

encies toward both genius and suicide. To the ancients, all this was not novel but sad. Saturn in classical physiology controlled the body's supply of black bile, the melancholic humor. Such a genius had a bright side, too, and he was the patron of philosophy as well as madness.

Black Bile

This interpretation was reinforced by a fortuitous linguistic fact: Saturn's Greek name, Kronos, and the Greek for "time," chronos, are nearly identical. The myth of Saturn therefore became an allegory of time: He is the god of agriculture because we mature through time; he devours his children because time also destroys what it creates. The modern personification of Father Time, an old man in classical dress carrying a sickle, preserves the ancient Saturn — although the sickle, which originally implied the fruitfulness of agriculture, has ironically become symbolic of death.

By the middle of the 17th century, the ancient creator and destroyer had all but been laid to rest. With the naming of Uranus late in the 18th century, Saturn lost even his seniority — to his own father. Stephen Orgel, professor of English at the Johns Hopkins University, contributed this article to The New York Times.

Unequal Interest Costs

High interest rates are a burden on the whole economy, but the burden is not distributed uniformly. Because of the interplay between the tax system and inflation, the weight of high rates rests much more heavily on people with modest incomes and on businesses that run losses.

The explanation is that interest costs are a deduction from the income on which you pay taxes. The rates on mortgages are over 18 percent — a staggering figure, but more staggering for some than others. If you are in the 50-percent tax bracket, the government is, in effect, paying half of your interest. With an 18-percent mortgage, your half would be 9 percent. That is hardly more than the rate of inflation. The real rate of interest is whatever you are paying above the inflation rate — which means that, for the taxpayer in the 50-percent bracket, the real after-tax cost of that mortgage is close to zero.

But a family with an average income will probably find itself in the 19-percent tax bracket next year, which means that the gov-

ernment pays only 19 percent of its interest. For that family, the real after-tax cost of the same mortgage would be somewhere around 6 percent a year. The lower your income, the higher your share of the actual cost of a loan.

For corporations, the differential is even sharper. The corporate income tax is 46 percent, which means that the government carries 46 percent of the interest costs of a profitable company. If the company borrows at the prime rate, its real after-tax cost is in the range of 2 percent. If it ceases making a profit and no longer has taxes against which to offset its deductions, the cost of the loan is five times as high.

For individual taxpayers, the Senate Finance Committee is now discussing ceilings on the tax deductions for mortgage interest. The senators' purpose is to raise the revenue that the Treasury urgently needs. But, as the arithmetic of the after-tax rates suggests, social equity also argues forcefully in favor of a limit on interest deductions.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Crisis Report on Africa

Africa is facing a crisis that defies description. One-third of its countries, already abysmally poor, suffered declining per capita incomes in the 1970s and many are expected to decline further this decade. Africa's debt has increased fivefold since 1970, and 26 countries face famine.

Governments and social structures are beginning to collapse. In Mali, for example, the government cannot afford to pay its own civil servants' salaries until they are two months overdue, and often cannot even buy pencils and paper for its own offices.

A newly published World Bank report shows that aid to Africa must double in real terms in the next decade, not least to help poor countries to change their policies without causing chaos. If world leaders want to salvage something from Cancun, they should give this report a high priority.

From The Observer (London).

Nov. 3: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Root Denounces Hearst
NEW YORK — The most stirring deliverance in the state campaign thus far came from Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, who as the spokesman of President Roosevelt made his first and only address in Oneida County. It had been felt by many that the Republicans were apathetic and did not appreciate what the election of Mr. Hearst would mean. The speech is a most severe arraignment of Mr. Hearst, his pretensions, his methods, his insincerity, his power for evil and his inhumanity in treating public men. He described Mr. Hearst as a demagogue and especially dangerous specimen of the class that has endangered not only popular government but also genuine reforms.

1931: Laval and Hoover
PARIS — Rising on a wave of tumultuous welcome indicative of the nation's initial approval of his negotiations at Washington, Premier Pierre Laval returned in triumph to Paris yesterday. There is a fairly general understanding, which seems to be endorsed by the things that Mr. Laval has allowed to be understood, that the French premier has returned to Paris with a free hand in the tackling of European problems. In return for America's sympathetic attitude in the coming months, Mr. Laval is believed to have given definite assurances to President Hoover that France will make a big endeavor to come to political as well as economic understanding with Germany.

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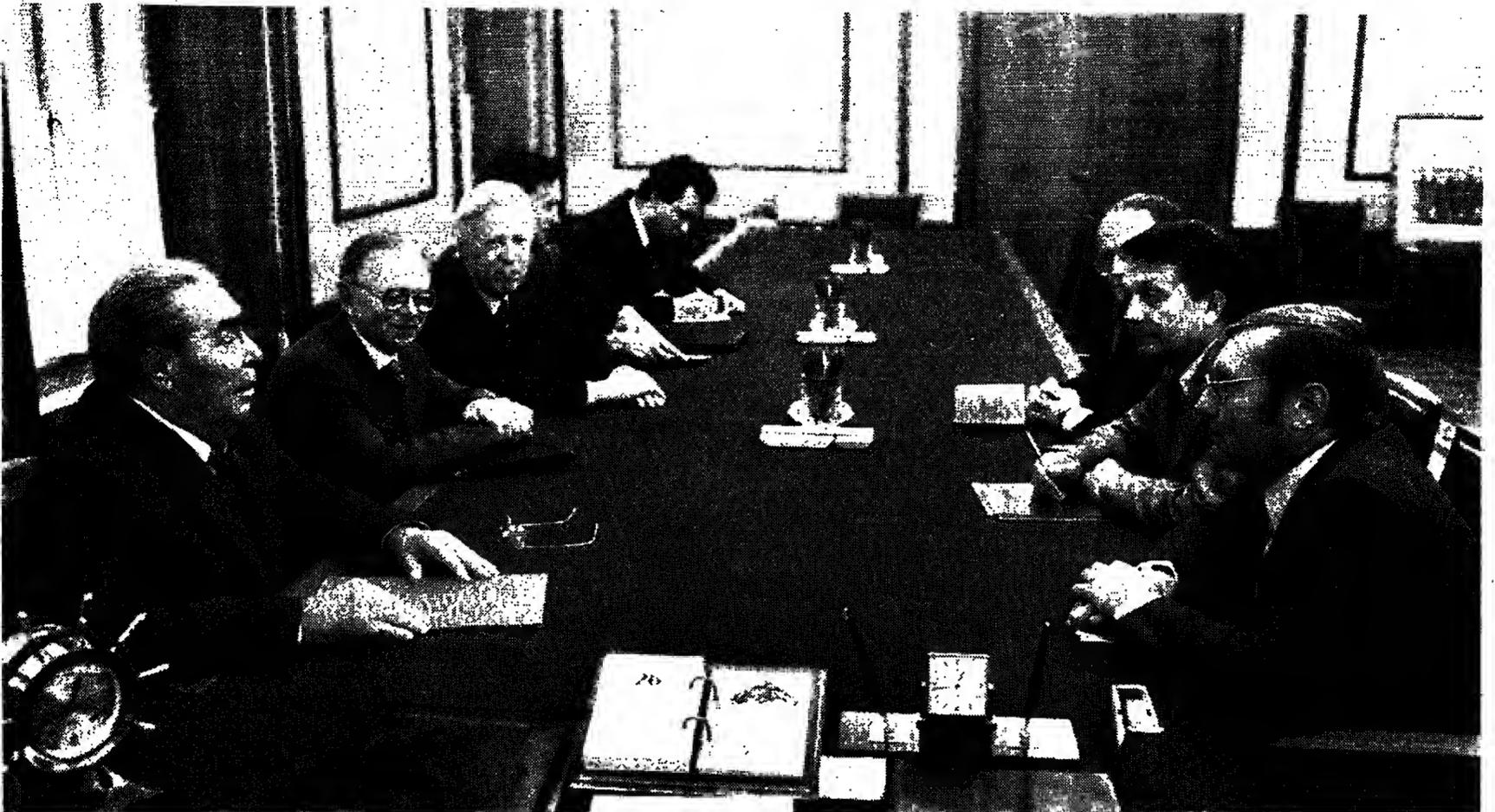
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1981

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On the eve of Brezhnev's visit to Bonn



Times

In the Kremlin, October 26.

On the left: Leonid Brezhnev with Andrej Alexandrov, Leonid Zamyatin, Valentin Falin and stenographer. Right: SPIEGEL-publisher Rudolf Augstein, editor-in-chief Johannes K. Engel and foreign editor Dieter Wild.

Brezhnev in an interview with DER SPIEGEL: "Put yourselves in our place..."

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26/10 TASS 5-22
 LEONID BREZHNEV RECEIVES +DER SPIEGEL+ OFFICIALS
 MOSCOW OCTOBER 26 TASS GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU
 CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME
 SOVIET LEONID BREZHNEV TODAY RECEIVED IN THE KREMLIN THE
 PUBLISHER OF THE WEST GERMAN MAGAZINE +DER SPIEGEL+ RUDOLF
 AUGSTEIN, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF JOHANNES ENGEL AND HEAD OF THE
 EDITORIAL BOARD'S FOREIGN DEPARTMENT D. WILDT, AND HAD A
 CONVERSATION WITH THEM WHICH PASSED IN A FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE.
 ASSISTANT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL
 COMMITTEE ANDREI ALEXANDROV, HEAD OF THE FOREIGN INFORMATION
 DEPARTMENT OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE LEONID ZAMYATIN AND
 DEPUTY HEAD OF THE FOREIGN INFORMATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CPSU
 CENTRAL COMMITTEE VALENTIN FALIN TOOK PART IN THE CONVERSATION.
 ITEM ENDS ++++++

1533

This week in DER SPIEGEL

“The DC-9 Super 80 cuts a cool 30% off our fuel bill. No wonder we doubled our order.”

Paul C. Barkley
 President
 Pacific Southwest Airlines

“The Super 80 looked good on paper. But it looks even better in practice.
 “During its first six months of operations, the Super 80 proved that each airliner will save us more than \$1 million a year in fuel costs compared with aircraft it replaces.
 “Flying an average of 5.2 legs a day, the Super 80 has also proved its dependability with a dispatch reliability record that’s running 97.3%. And we think

that’s remarkable for a new aircraft.
 “Surely a big share of credit has to go to that Pratt & Whitney JT8D-200 engine because it offers the best of both worlds—the technology that means sizable fuel savings, and the maturity that means low maintenance costs and high reliability.
 “Nothing says more about our attitude toward the Super 80 than one simple fact: We’ve increased our order from 13 to 27 aircraft.”



 **UNITED TECHNOLOGIES**
 PRATT & WHITNEY

Hera
 to Rep
 Europe
 bridge say
 Popular
 BUSINESS NEWS

Handwritten signature: *John G. ...*

Hahn to Replace Schmuecker as VW Fights Fall in Profits

BONN — Volkswagen, struggling to reverse a troubling year in profits, said Monday it had chosen Carl H. Hahn, chief of West Germany's largest tiremaker, as its new chairman.

Mr. Hahn, 55-year-old chairman of Continental Gummiwerke, is to succeed Toni Schmuecker, 60, who resigned Monday due to ill health. He suffered a heart attack June 11.

A spokesman said Volkswagen's five-man presiding board will propose the appointment of Mr. Hahn to a supervisory board meeting Nov. 13. The move is regarded as a formality.

Monday's announcement represents the latest in a series of top management changes at Volkswagen, which has had serious problems at home and abroad this year.

Finance director Friedrich Thome resigned late last month after criticism of losses by Triumph-Adler, the typewriter and computer subsidiary of which he was chairman until September. He was largely responsible for the 1979 acquisition of Triumph-Adler from Litton Industries.

There was also speculation that Mr. Thome resigned out of disappointment at not having been considered to succeed Mr. Schmuecker. Mr. Thome took over the day-to-day running of Volkswagen after Mr. Schmuecker's heart attack.

Triumph-Adler Chairman Gerd Weis resigned earlier this year and the subsidiary announced Monday he will be succeeded by Peter Niedner, chief executive of an engineering firm.

Volkswagen reported its first loss since 1975 in this year's second quarter — 28 million Deutsche marks — due to losses by Triumph-Adler and the group's Brazilian subsidiary, and poor sales in Germany and the United States. Group profits fell to 321 million DM last year, down almost 52 percent from 1979. Sources have said the group is likely to break even this year.

Inside Knowledge

Mr. Hahn's deep inside knowledge of the Wolfsburg-based company, where he worked for 18 years before moving to Conti Gummi in 1973, made him the favorite to succeed Mr. Schmuecker.

He began his career at the Italian car giant Fiat and joined Volkswagen as head of its export department before becoming president of the company's U.S. subsidiary, Volkswagen of America, for five years.

After returning to West Germany in 1964, he rose to be managing board member with responsibility for sales. But criticism of Volkswagen's sales policy, which com-

pany insiders blamed for a 1971 profit slump, and sharp divisions of opinion with Rudolf Leiding, Volkswagen's chief from 1972 to 1974, led to his resignation.

Mr. Hahn joined Conti Gummi the year after it had recorded its first loss since World War II. He started a radical program of management changes, structural reorganization and layoffs which cut the work force to 18,300 last year from 23,400 on his arrival.

The company returned to profit in 1975 and last year was able to pay its first dividend to shareholders since 1971.

Mr. Hahn is known to enjoy the support of Volkswagen's trade unions and of leading local politicians — both of which are represented on the firm's supervisory board.

The presiding board which selected him is made up of the chairman of Volkswagen's supervisory board and works council, the head of West Germany's main engineering union IG Metall, and two members of the state government of Lower Saxony, which has a 20-percent stake in the company.

Mr. Schmuecker was credited with pushing a new model line through its final stages, and helping Volkswagen rebound in 1976 from losses the two preceding years, reaching a peak profit level of 667 million DM in 1979.



Carl H. Hahn

Marathon Oil Acts To Block Mobil

From Agency Dispatches

FINDLAY, Ohio — A U.S. district court in Cleveland has temporarily blocked Mobil from proceeding with its bid to buy as many as 40 million shares of Marathon Oil's common stock. Marathon said Monday.

Marathon has launched an antitrust suit to block Mobil's offer of \$85 a share in cash for up to 67 percent of the outstanding Marathon shares. Mobil offer, including a subsequent acquisition of the rest of Marathon's shares through an exchange of 30-year debentures, is valued at \$5.1 billion.

Mobil later asked two federal district court judges in Cleveland for a hearing on the possible dissolution of the restraining order, issued Sunday night and set to expire Nov. 10.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman said the Federal Trade Commission will investigate Mobil's proposed acquisition of Marathon. The spokesman said the final decision on which agency should examine the proposed acquisition was made after discussions between the FTC and the Justice Department's antitrust division.

Marathon briefly resumed trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange with 501,000 shares trading at \$8, up 20% from Friday when trading was halted. But trading was halted due to an influx of orders with Marathon trading at 90.

Marathon said its board of directors at a meeting Saturday rejected the offer, saying it was "not in the best interests of the company or its shareholders" and was advised by First Boston Corp. that the offer is "grossly inadequate."

The company added that the board determined that Mobil's offer raises major antitrust and other public policy issues that make successful completion of the offer highly problematical.

Meanwhile, the Dallas Times-Herald reported that Marathon's single largest stockholder, SEDCO Oil of Dallas, is opposing Mobil's bid.

In a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission filed Monday, Marathon said its board is considering purchases of its own stock, the sale of additional securities or the business combination with another company to defeat the takeover bid.

U.S.-European Row Seen on Top OECD Post

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — A diplomatic row is brewing between Western Europe and the Reagan administration over who will be the next secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development when Emile Van Lennep retires from the post next March.

According to diplomatic sources, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. wants the job to go to Myer Rashish, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, whom he is reported eager to dislodge from his present State Department post following a policy disagreement between the two men.

The Reagan administration has not yet formally proposed Mr. Rashish for the post, and European diplomats say they have only learned of the plan to do so in private conversations with American officials. But an opposition movement is already developing, particularly among the smaller European countries, which feel the job should continue to be held by a European, as it has been in the past.

The smaller European nations, which are out invited to the annual Western economic summit meetings, value the OECD as the only place where they have a chance to influence U.S. economic policy through direct contact with the American officials involved, and they say that for this reason the organization should be run by someone they themselves appoint.

There is opposition to the idea of the job being given to an official of the Reagan administration, whose disregard for European criticism of its tight money policies is felt by many OECD governments to be the antithesis of the kind of cooperative economic policy-making the organization is supposed to foster.

In addition, there is resentment in Europe that Mr. Haig apparently would offer such an important international post as compensation to someone he wants to get rid of as a result of a domestic disagreement. "Getting fired by the secretary of state is hardly a qualification for the post," said one European ambassador to the OECD.

Unanimous Vote Required

A further European argument is that the United States already has its share of important international economic jobs, since, by tradition, it has always nominated the president of the World Bank. Since the secretary general must be unanimously approved by the 24 OECD member governments, only one dissenting vote would be needed to stop Mr. Rashish from getting the post.

Meanwhile, European OECD members are trying to agree on a credible alternative candidate. Diplomats report strong support for Otto Lambsdorff, the West German economics minister, who is said to be "very interested" in the post. However, it is unclear whether domestic political problems might arise if he were to leave the German Cabinet in time to take the post. Another contender

is Filippo Maria Pandolfi, the former Italian treasury minister.

European officials say both men would bring a degree of political power to the post as a result of their lengthy ministerial experience — power which has been lacking under Mr. Van Lennep, a former senior Dutch civil servant.

Such strong political leadership, many officials say, would help rebuild the authority of the OECD's large secretariat, which tries to encourage member governments to pursue coordinated and compatible economic policies. In recent years the OECD secretariat's credibility has suffered, as member governments, fearing a resurgence of inflation, have refused to accept the secretariat's plan to end world recession through selective relaxation of the stronger Western economies.

Meanwhile, a number of other OECD countries have put forward candidates of their own. Sweden has suggested Commerce Minister Staffan Burgenstam Linder. Belgium has proposed Deputy Premier José Desmarais. The Danish government wants the job for Economics Minister Ivar Norgaard, while France has put forward Jean Ripert, a former assistant economic planning commissioner and now a senior UN official.

When Mr. Van Lennep's last term expired two years ago, the OECD member countries were unable to agree on an alternative candidate. As a result, Mr. Van Lennep was re-nominated for an unprecedented third five-year term, with the understanding that he would serve two and one-half years of it.

Stock Prices Rally 14.27 on Wall Street; Major Banks Reduce Prime Rate to 17 1/2 %

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted broad gains in heavy trading Monday, continuing Friday's strong rally amid anticipation of further declines in interest rates.

Most major U.S. banks, including Citibank, Morgan Guaranty, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover and Bank of America, cut their prime lending rate to 17 1/2 percent from 18 percent, matching the level set Friday by Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust.

Wall Street economists had predicted a widespread decline in the rate on business loans to the bank's best-risk customers after the Federal Reserve Board's move late Friday to cut its discount rate to 13 percent from 14 percent. The discount rate is the interest the central bank charges for loans to financial institutions.

Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 19.60 points Friday, soared 14.27 points to close at 866.82. Advances led declines, 13 to 3, and the NYSE turnover swelled to 65.10 million shares from 58.56 million Friday, the busiest session in four months.

Prices on credit markets in New York also moved broadly and sharply higher aided by expectations the Federal Reserve may be signaling another easing in monetary policy, dealers said.

Although the view is not widely held, prices began to advance after the New York Federal Reserve Bank arranged a \$1.5-billion, two-

day repurchase agreement, they said.

Dealers noted that after opening little changed, the markets strengthened on investor interest not only in the three new Treasury issues being auctioned this week, but also in outstanding issues and was coming from accounts that have been outside the market for some time.

Federal funds were trading in the 14-percent range for most of the day, down from more than 15 percent two weeks ago, but rose again late Monday to 15 1/2 percent.

In another sign of the lagging U.S. economy, General Motors and Ford announced that car production was down in October from the year ago period. GM said its production was 315,613 compared with last year's 394,013. Ford said its output was 123,620 cars compared with 144,499 last year.

On the NYSE-trading floor, energy, technology and blue chip issues dominated trading.

Gainers on the active list included Exxon, up 1/4 to 30 1/2, IBM, 1/4 to 52 1/2, Tandy, 1/4 to 37 1/2, GM, 1/4 to 37 1/2, Storage Technology, 1/4 to 40, and Cities Service, one to 49 1/2.

Baldrige Says U.S. Ready to Act on Steel Issue

By Jane Scabry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department is "willing and ready" to file dumping and subsidy cases against European steel-makers as soon as the U.S. steel industry can show that it is being injured by the unfair trading practices, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Monday.

The steel industry may be able to present its proof "very quickly," possibly by the end of the month, Mr. Baldrige said. "As soon as (the steel companies) tell us they can prove injury, we will self-initiate" countervailing duty and dumping cases.

Dumping requires proof of injury to the domestic industry by the

sale of imports at prices below the cost of producing them. Subsidy complaints must show the U.S. industry was hurt because imports were subsidized by their governments. Both types of cases are investigated by the International Trade Commission and the Commerce Department and could result in stiff duties levied on the imports.

Mr. Baldrige told reporters after testifying before the House Ways and Means trade subcommittee that before Commerce takes any action against the Europeans they must be sure they have a strong case. "Nobody — they or we — wants to bring a case and not win it," Mr. Baldrige said likely targets

of trade action were companies in EEC countries, but he would not specify which ones. Japan and Canada were not expected to be named in any complaint, he said. France and Belgium have been particularly cited by the steel industry for unfair import practices.

To prove injury an industry must show that imports were dumped, took away market share from U.S. competitors, and helped U.S. firms' profits decline.

The two largest U.S. steelmakers, U.S. Steel Corp. and Bethlehem Steel Corp., who have been the most vocal in their war against European steel, recently reported an improvement in third quarter earnings over earnings for the previous quarter.

Mr. Baldrige said he will be meeting with steel company officials on the import cases next week.

The EEC has said that if the Commerce Department initiates an action against its steel makers, it will consider it a hostile gesture. The steel issue, an EEC official said, was Europe's No. 1 trade problem with the United States.

Last August, steel imports were 62 percent higher than a year earlier.

Banque Populaire Discloses Silver Losses

The Associated Press

BERN, Switzerland — Banque Populaire Suisse, the fourth-largest Swiss bank, disclosed Monday night it had incurred "considerable losses" in silver trading.

A press statement said the losses forced it to make available a total of 139 million Swiss francs (\$77.2 million) from its hidden reserves. It said that its 1981 earnings will decline and that its dividend, which was 70 Swiss francs on the 500-franc nominal share last year, would be cut "substantially."

The Swiss Federal Banking Commission, the government's watchdog body, said the interests of Banque Populaire's creditors were "not jeopardized" and that its capital and open reserves were left "intact." The bank's balance

sheet total expanded to 17.8 billion Swiss francs last year with a foreign share of almost 20 percent.

The announcement came after the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission barred the bank from trading on U.S. commodity markets for 90 days. The CFTC cited the bank's refusal to provide information concerning silver futures positions held by the bank's customers on U.S. commodity exchanges.

Last July, Saudi investor, Mahmoud Fustok, filed a \$387.5-million lawsuit in New York against the bank over alleged losses in silver trading in 1979. In turn, Banque Populaire filed suit against Mr. Fustok to recover outstanding debts that were not specified.

Monday night's press statement said the losses were due to a "unique incident" at its Geneva branch involving silver transactions by several customers who "got into difficulties" when silver prices collapsed. It said the bank granted them large dollar credits against their silver holdings.

The statement said there had been no illegal activities on the part of its employees but that it led to "organizational and personnel consequences."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1981	1980
Japan		
1st Half		
Revenue	292,180	246,530
Profits	9,540	8,670
United States		
3rd Quarter		
Revenue	1,260	1,260
Profits	43.75	43.45
Per Share	0.57	0.58
9 months		
Revenue	3,520	3,510
Profits	105.43	85.15
Per Share	2.35	1.92

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 2, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

City	Rate	City	Rate	City	Rate
Amsterdam	2.49	D.M.	118.27	F.F.	4.36
Berlin (d)	2.37	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.37	—	—	—	—
London	1.67	—	—	—	—
Milano	1.67	—	—	—	—
New York	1.00	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.67	—	—	—	—
Zurich	1.67	—	—	—	—
ECU	1.67	—	—	—	—

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

MEA Places \$350 Million Order for 5 Airbuses

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Middle East Airlines has signed a \$350-million order for five A-310 airbuses, and has taken an option on 14 others, Airbus-Industrie announced Monday.

Delivery of the planes is to begin in 1984. The Beirut-based airline also took an option on 14 of the wide-bodied, twin-engine planes.

The purchase is being financed 80 percent by British, French and West German government funds and 20 percent by private banks, MEA officials said. MEA's business has picked up in recent months after a 69-percent drop earlier this year due to the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

Hong Kong Firm to Acquire Host International

The Associated Press

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Host International, which operates food, beverage and merchandise concessions in hotels and airports, will be acquired by a private Hong Kong corporation for \$116.8 million, a Host spokesman said Monday.

The agreement in principle calls for the cash purchase by DFS Group Ltd. of all 4.8 million shares of Host's outstanding common stock at \$24.25 a share, company spokesman Nelson Fitch said. The transaction, which is to be structured as a cash merger with a subsidiary of DFS Group Ltd., is subject to the approval of a definitive agreement of the Host board of directors and the Host stockholders, he said.

For the first nine months of 1981, Host earned \$2.3 million, or 47 cents a share, on sales of \$300.3 million.

Uppjohn Anti-Anxiety Drug Approved by FDA

KALAMAZOO, Mich. — Uppjohn's anti-anxiety drug Xanax has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the company said Monday.

Uppjohn said 10 years of tests show Xanax reduces anxiety more effectively and with fewer side effects than Valium, the most widely prescribed anti-anxiety medication.

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Currency	U.S.\$	Currency	U.S.\$	Currency	U.S.\$
Algeria 100 Decar	0.50	Iran 1 Dirar	1.25	Portugal 100 Esc.	1.20
Angola 100 Kwanzas	0.25	Iran 100 Rials	0.25	Russia 1 Ruble	0.15
Australia 1 Dollar	1.13	Italy 100 Lire	0.19	Switzerland 1 Fr.	0.75
Barbados 1 Dollar	0.47	Jamaica 1 Dollar	0.25	Swiss League 1 Leona	0.27
Brazil 100 Cruz.	0.25	Jordan 1 Dinar	0.30	Somalia 1 Shilling	0.06
Bulgaria 100 Lev.	1.40	Kuwait 1 Dinar	0.27	South Africa 1 Rand	0.67
Burma 100 Kyat	0.10	Luxembourg 1 Franc	0.27	Spain 100 Peseta	0.16
Canada 100 Dollars	0.75	Macao 100 Patacas	0.10	Sweden 100 Krona	0.15
CFA 100 Franc	0.20	Mexico 100 Pesos	0.05	Switzerland 100 Franc	0.75
Chile 100 Pesos	1.20	Morocco 100 Dirhams	0.10	Thailand 100 Baht	0.40
Cyprus 1 Pound	0.25	Netherlands 100 Guilder	0.20	Thailand 100 Baht	0.40
Denmark 100 Kroner	0.13	Netherlands 100 Guilder	0.20	Turkey 100 Lira	0.08
E.C. 1 E.C. Dollar	0.28	Netherlands 100 Guilder	0.20	Zambia 1 Zambian	0.08
East 1 Pound	0.75	Netherlands 100 Guilder	0.20	Zimbabwe 1 Dollar	0.40
Germany 1 Dollar	0.40	Netherlands 100 Guilder	0.20	Zimbabwe 1 Dollar	0.40
Ghana 1 Cedi	0.02	Nigeria 1 Naira	0.15	Zimbabwe 1 Dollar	0.40
Greece 100 Dracmas	0.25	Paraguay 100 Guaranis	0.02	Zimbabwe 1 Dollar	0.40
Hong Kong 1 Dollar	0.75	Peru 100 Soles	0.02	Zimbabwe 1 Dollar	0.40
Hungary 100 Forint	0.20	Philippines 100 Pesos	0.02	Zimbabwe 1 Dollar	0.40
India 100 Rupees	0.02	Poland 100 Zloty	0.12	Zimbabwe 1 Dollar	0.40

Other Currency rates available on request.

Akeni Investment Management
Postfach 593, 8027 Zurich Switzerland.
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J. J. ...

Massive Dam Project Set to Start In W. Africa After Years of Study

By Thomas Kamm
International Herald Tribune
DAKAR, Senegal — One of Africa's most ambitious — and controversial — regional development projects, a three-nation scheme to harness the Senegal River and halt the advance of the Sahara desert, will finally begin this month after decades of feasibility studies and several false starts.

The project, involving two dams, should turn Mauritania, Senegal and Mali, the three drought-ridden countries grouped within the Senegal River Development Organization (known by its French acronym OMVS), into surplus food producers.

The construction of a dam near the Senegalese village of Diama, in the Senegal River Delta, is scheduled to start this month. The dam will allow irrigation of the fertile delta region and stem the penetration of sea water onto the fields in the delta.

Work on the second dam, 930 kilometers (560 miles) upstream in Manantali, on the Bafing tributary in Mali, is planned to begin in early 1982, said OMVS officials. This dam will regulate the flow of the river, which dries up three months of the year, to allow navigation on the river from the Senegalese port of Saint-Louis, on the Atlantic Ocean, to the Malian town of Kayes, giving landlocked Mali an outlet on the sea.

Hydroelectricity
The dam will also provide for irrigation and generate hydroelectricity for the extraction of mineral resources in eastern Senegal and potential resources in Mali. Both dams are scheduled to be completed by 1987.

The agricultural and industrial aims of the project should provide employment for the 1.6 million persons living in the river basin. The dams will also supply fresh drinking water to urban areas.

The first stage of the plan calls for the irrigation of 375,000 hectares, which will allow two regular harvests a year instead of the present uncertain and low-yielding crops dependant on sparse rainfall and receding flood water. Eventually, 800,000 hectares will be irrigated during the next 50 years.

While Omar Ba, OMVS director of investments, said member states look to the project as "a means of escaping underdevelopment," Western and international aid organizations have expressed doubts as to the necessity of so costly and large a project and worry about its disrupting social and environmental effects.

\$2-Billion Price Tag
The two dams alone will cost \$736 million and related irrigation and infrastructure projects will bring the total cost of the project to nearly \$2 billion. Two years ago, the dams cost \$550 million, and a recent report noted that inflation pushes the price tag up 0.8 percent every month.

Saudi Arabia has contributed \$150 million to the project. Other major donors are Kuwait (\$100 million), West Germany (\$98 million), France and Abu Dhabi (\$70 million each). OMVS member states are contributing \$40.3 million, or 5 percent of the cost of the dams, built by French, Spanish and West German companies.

Although the loans are on very favorable terms, (many of them have 50-year maturities, 10 years of grace and interest rates of 3 to 4 percent), economists wonder how the three countries, which already

have large outstanding debts and trade deficits, will repay. Moreover, some development aid experts question the need for the dams. "A lot can be done before building dams," an official of an international aid institution said. Others wonder whether two dams are necessary. They point to a West German study that said that the flow from the Manantali dam was sufficient to prevent the advance of sea-water and suggest that both dams are being built so that each member of the OMVS can feel it is getting something out of the scheme. "One of the dams is a trade-off," a diplomat said.

'Vital Problem'
OMVS officials concede that some of these arguments are valid, but countered Mr. Ba. "The vital problem in the Sahel is to have control over water... We can't be sure that there will always be water if we don't build the dams."

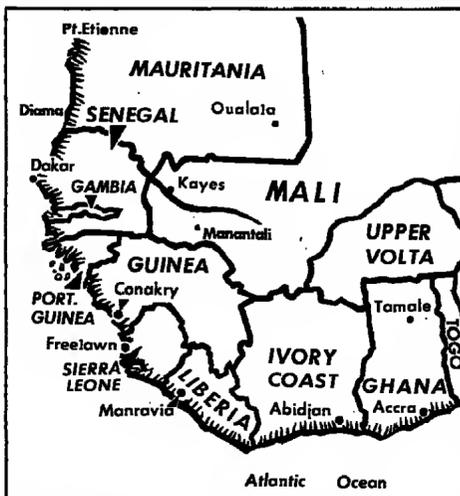
The three member countries seek different uses from the dams — Senegal is interested mainly in irrigation and hydroelectric power, Mali in navigation and hydroelectricity and Mauritania in irrigation — and both dams are necessary to satisfy these needs, officials say.

"The cost is high compared to the economic and financial situation of the member countries," Mr. Ba admitted. "It is because we have little money that we should fold our arms or should we construct a debt?" asked Sheikh Bati Ould Benani, OMVS director of planning and coordination. "When food self-sufficiency is attainable, we must make an effort," said Abdallah Hamdoun, the OMVS representative in Saint-Louis. "How long can we remain dependent?"

These officials are aware of the ecological repercussions of the project, such as the spread of the parasitic disease Bilharzia or the elimination of species of fish.

But when confronted with this question, they refer to a report by the U.S. Agency for International Development on the scheme's environmental impact. The report states, "The benefits to be derived from the OMVS development program by the citizens of the Senegal River basin far outweigh the adverse consequences."

Question of Priorities
And, said Sheikh Bati, "it's nice to be concerned about the disappearance of some fish species, but what about the people who are dying of hunger? The project can give us food self-sufficiency."



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U.K. Reported Studying EMS Plan

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has ordered a review of British policy on the European Monetary System of linked exchange rates for discussion by senior ministers and advisers next week, official sources said Monday.

They said Britain is closer to full membership in the system than at any time since its creation two and a half years ago.

Although Mrs. Thatcher is still against participation in the EMS, powerful political arguments in favor of full membership are being put both inside the government and by Britain's EEC partners, they said.

The EMS was set up in March 1979 to provide a European zone of stability in a world of volatile exchange rates. It limits the extent to which its eight member currencies can fluctuate against each other, while floating against outside currencies.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe said Monday: "It's a finely balanced question, but I believe the disadvantages (of joining) outweigh the potential advantages."

The main reason against membership, he said, was the British pound's tendency to be affected by

oil-market developments, which means it often moves in the opposite direction to EMS currencies such as the Deutsche mark.

Official sources said that this factor was possibly less important in the light of the OPEC price agreement reached recently in Geneva which offered the prospect of greater oil-price stability over the next 15 months by setting a unified price of \$34 a barrel until the end of 1982.

EMS members must defend their currencies by intervening on the foreign exchanges when they breach the fluctuation limits. Until recently such intervention would have been incompatible with the British monetary policy.

But there has been a policy shift in London this year, and the exchange rate is more prominent in the authorities' day-to-day management of financial markets. The official sources said this was one of the reasons for the current review.

Treasury calculations show that the cost of market interventions on Britain's reserves required by EMS membership would have been relatively small over the past nine months since the pound hit its peak against the dollar, they said.

Benefits Seen
The issue of full British membership of the EMS was broached at a meeting of EEC finance ministers here last weekend chaired by Sir Geoffrey, but the chancellor was resolutely silent, conference sources said.

Fire Halts London Trading
LONDON — Trading was halted for 30 minutes Monday morning on the London Metal Exchange and Coffee Market due to a fire in the basement of the building housing the exchange.

A recent analysis by the influential London Business School for the Sunday Times newspaper said the beneficial impact on British inflation of full EMS membership would be dramatic. Their findings, published Sunday, were that Britain's inflation rate would fall below 5 percent by 1984, but at some cost to output due to the need for higher interest rates.

Many British businessmen favor EMS membership as a means to currency stability after the gyrations seen on foreign exchange markets in response to high U.S. interest rates and successive oil-price increases, which they believe have had a damaging effect on export prospects.

Gill, Duffus Cut Profit Forecast
LONDON — Gill and Duffus Group has cut its pretax profit forecast for 1981 by \$4 million (\$7.4 million) to \$16 million, after its discovery of "substantial unauthorized trading in the Hong Kong subsidiary company with resulting losses," the commodity brokers said Monday.

The Hong Kong losses were discovered after the group put out its interim statement Oct. 21, the company said, adding action has been taken to replace those responsible for the losses and to make sure the unit continues trading and meets its contractual and financial obligations.

The company intends to recommend an earlier predicted final dividend of not less than 4.8 pence a share, to make an unchanged total payout for the year of 8.4 pence, it said.

Italy to Start Queue System In International Borrowing

BOLOGNA, Italy — The Bank of Italy and the Treasury Ministry have agreed to set up a queue system to regulate the access of Italian borrowers to international capital markets, Bank of Italy Governor Carlo Ciampi said.

He mentioned the system while addressing the annual meeting of the Italian Forex Club over the weekend, but gave no details.

But Bank of Italy officials said Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta charged Mario Sarcinelli, the central bank deputy director-general, with the task of coordinating large loan issues, mainly by state sector borrowers.

For the past two months the central bank has been monitoring Italian issues and advising potential borrowers on timing to avoid overloading the markets with Italian paper, the officials said.

They disputed recent press reports that some Italian borrowers had met resistance because of market misgivings over the volume of issues already on offer.

Unsolicited Proposals
"In fact, the very banks which complain loudest have been coming with unsolicited loan proposals, and getting turned away," one official said.

Last month's lapse of a \$500-million loan offer for the Italian state railways was not a failure by the railways but a failure by the banks to offer acceptable terms, he said.

Contacts are still taking place with various banks to revive the loan project, he added.

Mr. Ciampi told the Forex Club meeting that latest estimates indicate Italy's current account payments deficit this year will widen in line with previous official forecasts to 11 trillion lire (\$9.166 billion) from 8.4 trillion last year.

Trade Deficit
On recent seasonally adjusted trends, the 1981 trade deficit is heading for a rise to 21 trillion lire from 18.7 trillion last year, he said.

The rise in the current account deficit pushed up medium- and long-term bank borrowings to 8 trillion lire in the first 10 months this year from 5.7 trillion in the whole of 1980, Mr. Ciampi said.

Net medium- and long-term foreign currency loan exposure of the banking system rose to an estimated \$31 billion at the end of October from \$24 billion at the end of 1980, he said.

Short-term foreign debt of the banking system fell to an estimated \$12.5 billion from \$16 billion in the same period, reflecting the central bank's January move to curb import credits in foreign currency.

But non-banking commercial debt to foreign suppliers expanded after the imposition of the 30-percent import deposit requirement in May.

"Overall, taking account of short-, medium- and long-term transactions, the financial position of the country has deteriorated... excluding gold reserves, from a net credit position at end-1979 to approximately balance at end-1980 and a net debt position of about \$8 billion in October," the central bank governor said.

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France Files Suit Against Paribas For Gold Transfer
PARIS — The French Customs Administration, as expected, filed a suit on Monday with a Paris tribunal charging the Banque de Paribas et des Pays-Bas with the illegal transfer of gold coins to Canada.

Meanwhile, Paribas said Monday that it has recently increased its direct stake in Sun Hung Kai, of Hong Kong, to 22 percent. Paribas acquired 2.5 percent of Sun Hung Kai's capital for 30 million Hong Kong dollars (\$2.1 million). Another 10 percent of Sun Hung Kai's capital is believed to be held by Paribas Swiss.

The suit follows a Budget Ministry communiqué issued last Friday and saying that Paribas had transferred last year to Canada, on behalf of an unnamed French client, 35,000 gold coins valued 29 million francs (\$5.2 million). The charges are brought against both the client and the bank.

A second suit charging the bank with having set up a network for the illegal transfer of funds to Switzerland for a large number of its French clients will be filed at a later date, the communiqué said.

The Paribas group, which is listed for nationalization, has been at the center of a controversy since its Swiss and Belgian subsidiaries escaped nationalization.

Suez Agency to Seek Japanese Loans, Help
TOKYO — Mashhour Ahmed Mashhour, president of Egypt's Suez Canal agency, is scheduled to visit Japan on Nov. 16 to seek loans and technical cooperation for the second phase of a canal expansion project, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

Meanwhile, the Kyodo news agency said Egypt is seeking yen credits equivalent to \$250 million for the \$750-million program.



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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices for various companies, including NYSE and OTC listings.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of commodity prices including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, and Cash Prices for various goods like wheat, corn, and oil.

European Stock Markets

Nov. 2, 1981

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Table of Amsterdam stock market closing prices for various companies.

London

Table of London stock market closing prices for various companies.

Frankfurt

Table of Frankfurt stock market closing prices for various companies.

Zurich

Table of Zurich stock market closing prices for various companies.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange closing prices for various companies.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Nov. 2, 1981

Table of Eurocurrency interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Nov. 2, 1981

Table of floating rate notes with columns for bank, coupon rate, and bid/ask prices.

WALL STREET REPORT

16-seitige Wochenpublikation... D-Mark 415,35 p.a. inkl. MWST... WWB Gmbh

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New Issue November 3, 1981

EUROFINMA advertisement: Europäische Gesellschaft für die Finanzierung von Eisenbahnmateriale, Basal Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire, Basile Società europea per il finanziamento di materiali ferroviario, Basilea. DM 100,000,000 10 1/4 % Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1981/1991.

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft advertisement: Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank, etc. Offering Price: 100%. Interest: 10 1/4 % p.a., payable annually on November 1.

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DU RHONE advertisement: U.S. \$35,000,000 International Bonds 8.75% due October 20, 1986. The Principal Paying Agent, SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE ALSAACIENNE DE BANQUE.

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND advertisement: provides the following choice of investments: Short Term 'A' Units, Short Term 'B' Units, Long Term Units. A balanced portfolio of Eurobonds and Euroconvertibles.

AMEX Index advertisement: American Most Actives, Gold Options (prices in \$/oz), European Gold Markets, Selected Over-the-Counter.

AMSTERDAM - Jelle Zijlstra advertisement: who is to retire as president of the Dutch central bank Jan. 1, will be named to the autonomous, the Dutch Royal Dutch Petroleum, the Dutch division of Royal Dutch Shell, the company said Monday. He has served as the nation's economic minister, finance minister and premier, and as president of the Bank for International Settlements.

Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table containing AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 2, listing various stocks and their prices.

Tombstone advertisements in HANDELSBLATT.

Optimal environment. Highest coverage of the financial community in Germany. Tombstone advertising in HANDELSBLATT has proven itself the most effective and efficient way of reaching the banks, insurance companies and financial institutions in Germany.

Table showing coverage statistics for Tombstone advertisements in Handelsblatt, listing various publications and their percentages.

*Source: E.B.R.S. '80 - Research Services Ltd., London

HANDELSBLATT is the ideal medium for those who wish to address the decision-makers of German business. HANDELSBLATT is the German businessman what the Wall Street Journal and the Financial Times are to his American and British counterparts - a daily economic newspaper focusing exclusively on business and finance.

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COMING IN DECEMBER BANKING & FINANCE IN BELGIUM

a special supplement by the International Herald Tribune For advertising information contact: Mr. Arthur Maizer International Herald Tribune 6 Rue Louis Hymans 1060 Brussels Belgium Tel: (02) 343 1899 or your local IHT representative.

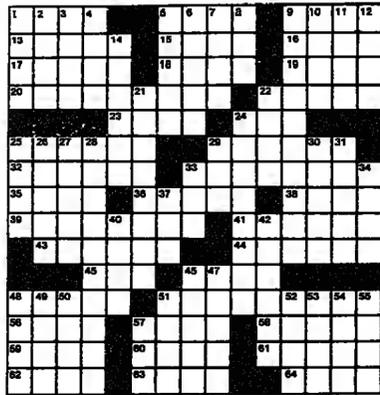
ESORTS & GUIDES section listing various travel agencies and services.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS section with sub-sections for ESCORTS & GUIDES, CAPRICE, CACHET U.S.A., LONDON, BELGRAVIA, GENEVA, ZURICH, AMSTERDAM, HONESTY ESCORT, LONDON MAYFAIR, AMSTERDAM HONESTY ESCORT, LONDON VIP.

ESORTS & GUIDES section listing various travel agencies and services.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS: 1 Brazilian rubber source, 5 Abounding, 9 Middle-of-the-policy obtained from, 13 Enough, in form, 15 Enough, in form, 16 All: Comb. form, 17 "Arf!" maker, 18 of (ears), 19 Musical ending, 20 Very conservative, 22 Norwegian toast, 23 Thin sword, 24 "Dance" - "nie", 25 Type of Southern sauce, 29 Kind of devotion, 32 Candidate, 33 Tales with morals, 35 Att study subj., 36 Subside, 38 - fide, 39 He's good under a hood, 41 G-men, e.g., 44 Mounts exhibits, 45 Bus, day, 46 O'Neill's "Desire Under the..."

WEATHER

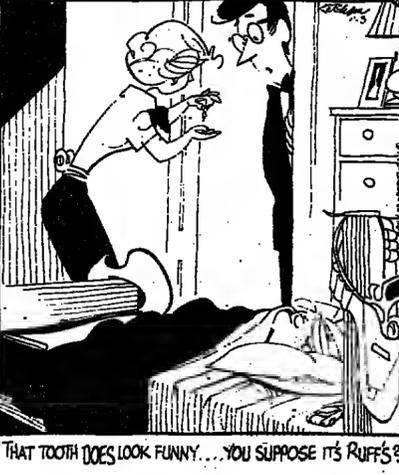
Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Cities include ALGARVE, ALGER, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, CAGAYAN, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA RICA, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Word game section with a grid of letters and a cartoon illustration of a man looking at a dog. The cartoon says: 'Sounded like some old-fashioned necking that might have caused a "stir."'. Below the grid are the words: PLOT, OMBUG, VAINED, GLINSE.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SOME SORT OF EPIC GRANDEUR

The Life of F. Scott Fitzgerald. By Matthew J. Bruccoli. 640 pp. \$25. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 757 Third Avenue, New York 10017. Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

Matthew J. Bruccoli, new at known as one of the words, get right to the point in the preface to "Some Sort of Epic Grandeur": "This volume is the third biography of Fitzgerald in English, in addition to shelves of reminiscences and critical studies. Its justification is that the 20 years since the publication of Andrew Turnbull's "Scott Fitzgerald" I have corrected and augmented the record. When asked what is new in this biography, I reply, "More facts." ... a great extent, therefore, one's interest in this biography is going to depend on the extent of one's desire for "more facts."

Why, then, read Bruccoli? Since he will not be read for psychiatric insight or literary style — he declines to attempt the former and does not possess the latter — what is there in his long book to justify the reading and writing of it? The answer — leaving aside the fascination of Fitzgerald that draws some of us to read anything about him — is twofold. In the first place, Bruccoli engages in some useful demythologizing; he feels that "the myth-making process that encapsulates Fitzgerald" has heightened the image of the notorious playboy while obscuring the serious writer and he makes a yeomanly effort to set things back in balance. In the second place, he is right; he does have "more facts," some of them entirely trivial but others of genuine and arresting value.

Over the years Bruccoli, who teaches English at the University of South Carolina and is a partner in a small but aggressive publishing firm, has been accused in various quarters of being the impresario behind a "Fitzgerald industry." The charge is not without merit, especially as Bruccoli applies to his eagerness to edit and publish any scrap of Fitzgeraldiana, no matter how trivial; the distinction between scholarship and profit, when he is drawing it, is often impossible to discern.

Heavy Emphasis on Money Yet this obsessive interest in the minutiae of Fitzgerald's life does have its rewards, and they should not be minimized. To some it will seem merely pedantic that there is a heavy emphasis in this book on money, for example, to the extent of including an appendix that lists every nickel of Fitzgerald's income as he recorded it in his ledgers. Yet the cumulative effect of this massive detail is instructive and revealing; it demonstrates as nothing else can that Fitzgerald had to write short stories for the commercial magazines in order to underwrite the extravagant life that he and Zelda insisted upon living with unclear but hardly salubrious effect upon his writing of novels.

Similarly, Bruccoli publishes extensive extracts from a recorded conversation that Scott and Zelda had with her doctor in the spring of 1933 in Baltimore. This conversation is nowhere mentioned by Mizener, acknowledged in passing by Turnbull, and quoted only in brief by Nancy Mitford in "Zelda." Bruccoli, in his "Fitzgerald," does not do this — and thus allows us to judge its contents for ourselves. What we see is not pretty: a marriage falling to pieces in an atmosphere of bitterness and re-creation, tempered by an aching nostalgia for a lost love. At the time, Zelda had recently published her novel, "Save Me the Waltz," and Scott's comments to her in the presence of

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

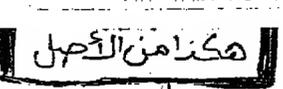
Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Funds include ALLIANCE INT'L, BANK JULIUS BAER & CO, CREDIT SUISSE, DIETZ INVESTMENT FRANKFURT, FIDELITY PO, G.T. MANAGEMENT, INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND, JARDINE FLEMING, LLOYDS BANK INT'L, PARIBAS GROUP, RBC INVESTMENT, SOUTHCHILD ASSET, SWISS BANK CORP.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A grid of letters representing the solution to a previous puzzle. The grid contains words like GARD, CREME, GREW, OMBUG, etc.

BRIDGE

Bridge game section including a hand diagram with North, South, West, and East cards, and a text explanation of the play. The text says: 'North-South used a modern relay system, and every action in the auction had a conventional meaning. When the auction was over, West asked for and received a detailed explanation. South had described 2-6-1-4 distribution with minimum values. He had also shown exactly four controls, together with either both major-suit kings or two minor-suit kings. West led a trump and declarer easily drew trumps and established spades, using diamonds as an entry to the good spades. When this suit split evenly he claimed the grand slam. If the spades had not been so kind, he would have led his remaining trumps in the hope that a squeeze would develop for the 13th trick. When the hand was over, West discovered he could have beaten the contract with a diamond lead, prematurely removing a vital entry to dummy. East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 2♥ Pass 2NT Pass 3♣ Pass 4♠ Pass 4♥ Pass 5♠ Pass 5♥ Pass 5♠ Pass 5♥ Pass West led the heart five.'



Cowboy Rally Defeats Eagles

PHILADELPHIA — Quarterback Danny White hit Doug Cosbie on a 17-yard scoring pass and Tony Dorsett ran 9 yards for another touchdown to highlight a fourth-quarter comeback as Dallas defeated the Eagles, 17-14, in a National Football Conference game here Sunday.

Both teams are 7-2 in the NFC East; they meet again, in Dallas, Dec. 13.

After Rafael Septien's field goal gave the Cowboys a 3-0 second-quarter lead, the Eagles went ahead, 14-3, on a 2-yard TD run by Wilbert Montgomery and an 8-yard scoring pass from Ron Jaworski to wide receiver Harold Carmichael.

Philadelphia had an opportunity to win — or at least to send the game into overtime — when it drove from its own 10-yard line to a first down at the Cowboy 16 with 1:06 remaining. But a running play and two incomplete passes stalled the drive before Tony Franklin was wide to the left on a 34-yard field goal attempt.

With 5:20 remaining in the third quarter, Dallas took the kickoff following Carmichael's TD and drove 75 yards in 14 plays, capped by the White-to-Cosbie pass. After the Cowboys kicked off, Jaworski was sacked twice, putting the ball at the Eagle 5. Philadelphia punted to its 39, and Dorsett scored the winner five plays later.

"It's a miserable feeling when you're behind," White observed. "We always come out and play our best football when we're behind. We've been doing it all year." Last week against Miami, the Cowboys were down 13 points with little more than four minutes remaining and won, 28-27.

"The snap was good," said Franklin of his missed field goal. "I just didn't hit it well. There's no way to explain it. Now I'm going to be labeled that I choked under pressure. There was no way I should have missed."

"I'm probably the most popular guy in Dallas right now."

Chargers 22, Chiefs 20

In San Diego, Rolf Benirschke's third field goal of the game, a 22-yarder with 13 seconds remaining,

lifted the Chargers past Kansas City, 22-20, and into a first-place tie with the Chiefs in the AFC West. Quarterback Dan Fouts took San Diego 70 yards for the winning score, the big play coming when — on 4th and 9 — he completed a 23-yard pass to Wes Chandler, putting the ball on the Chief 24-yard line.

Bills 22, Browns 13

In Orchard Park, N.Y., quarterback Joe Ferguson completed touchdown pass plays of 53, 15 and 60 yards to running back Joe

NFL ROUNDUP

Cribbs, powering Buffalo over Cleveland, 22-13. Ferguson, who now has 19 TD passes on the year, threw for 297 yards. Cribbs had 163 yards on five receptions and ran for another 85. The Bills intercepted two Brian Sipe passes and sacked him six times. Cribbs was the second-best receiving performance in team history by a running back. Wray Carlton caught 177 yards worth of passes in a game in 1960, the first year of the franchise.

Jets 26, Giants 7

In East Rutherford, N.J., Wesley Walker caught a 39-yard pass for a touchdown and set up three of Pat Leahy's four field goals with key receptions to help the New York Jets keep their playoff hopes alive with a 26-7 trouncing of the New York Giants. The Jets sacked Giants quarterback Phil Simms nine times and Darrol Ray iced the game by returning an interception 64 yards for a touchdown with 4:16 left.

Falcons 41, Saints 10

In New Orleans, quarterback Steve Bartkowski threw scoring passes of 48, 60 and 47 yards to Alfred Jenkins as Atlanta bombed the Saints, 41-10. Jenkins' 11 TD catches for the season is a Falcon record. Linebacker Buddy Curry had 12 tackles in leading a defense that completely stymied New Orleans running back George Rogers. Rogers had gone into the game with 859 yards rushing, second in the league only to Tony Dorsett of

Dallas. Rogers carried 15 times Sunday for an average of 1.3 yards a carry; his season average is just under 5 yards per rush.

Packers 34, Seahawks 24

In Green Bay, Wis., David Whitehurst, substituting for injured quarterback Lynn Dickey, threw three scoring passes and ran for another touchdown to pace the Packers' 34-24 victory over Seattle.

Raiders 27, Patriots 17

In Oakland, Calif., quarterback Marc Wilson, starting his third straight game in place of Jim Plunkett, threw a 14-yard scoring pass to Cliff Branch in the fourth period and defensive end Willie Jones ran 9 yards with a recovered fumble for an insurance TD with 1:22 left to cap the Raiders past New England, 27-17.

Rams 20, Lions 13

In Anaheim, Calif., running back Wendell Tyler ran 69 yards for one touchdown and scored from the 1-yard line with 9:59 left as Los Angeles downed Detroit, 20-13.

Redskins 42, Cardinals 21

In Washington, running back John Riggins scored three times and quarterback Joe Theismann passed for three other TDs as the Redskins routed St. Louis, 42-21. It was Washington's highest point total in more than six years. Cardinal quarterback Jim Hart passed for 305 yards, pushing his career total to 33,649 yards, third-best in NFL history behind Fran Tarkenton and John Unitas.

In New York, Take a Crosstown Fuss

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK — The New York Giants tried to downplay the New York Jet game, the first time they met, that summer of 1969. It seemed silly at the time, but Allie Sherman knew what he was doing. The Jets were coming off an unexpected Super Bowl victory and the Giants were winding up a decade of disintegration. The worst fears of the crowd at P.J. Clarke's, a Manhattan saloon, had come to pass: The new team from the other league had all the momentum for the first meeting ever.

Even though it was an exhibition game, to be played in the caserole of the Yale Bowl in August, it was obviously a game that would inflame New York football fans. But in the brooding Giant camp in Fairfield, Conn., the official word was that this was just another game. The name "Jets" was about as welcome in Giant camp as Communist China was in the United Nations at that time.

This ostrich mentality flew against all the sporting history of New York, where baseball fans had argued Mickey, Willie and the Duke, in luncheonettes in the 1950s, and sometimes a basketball game would break out during college punchouts at Madison Square Garden.

Nowadays New Yorkers have recent crosstown rivalries that count in the standings; Rangers-Islanders on the Long Island Rail Road, Knicks-Nets for the championship of the Lincoln Tunnel.

No Thanks

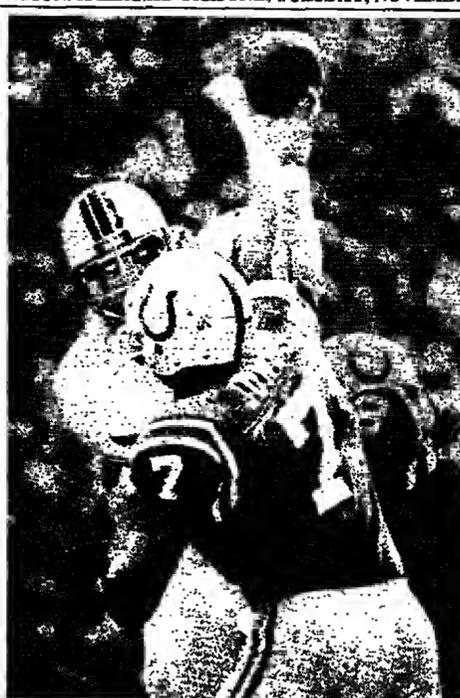
But in 1969 New York had the Yankees sulking in biggest while the Mets renewed all that old National League passion, but those teams never met when it counted. The Jets-Giants exhibition that August revived all the New York center-field controversy: Namath vs. Tarkenton, bad boy vs. good — if you believed the images.

Sherman was the Giant coach that hot and humid summer, and he wanted no part of a crosstown rivalry, even though he had played for Brooklyn College and could remember what it was like to take the field against Cry College. Sherman was under pressure to win a lot of games quickly that summer.

But he knew what kind of bodies he had in camp.

Players would disappear in the middle of the night and new ones would materialize at dawn; scored old rejects who would wobble through a week of tryouts and then mysteriously "retire." Sherman had to send this army of the lost against the Super Bowl champions. He could not afford to inflame any Jets with rhetoric about a big game.

The first Jet-Giant game took place on the weekend of Woodstock. Hundreds of thousands of



It was a long Sunday afternoon for Baltimore quarterback Bert Jones. Miami's Doug Betters easily rejected one of Jones' early pass attempts, and the Colts finally absorbed a 27-10 loss — their eighth in a row since an opening-day victory over New England.

No Propaganda Tool

But to America's credit, sport is still not a propaganda tool or part of governmental foreign policy. American kids are not plucked from school at the age of 7 or 8, ordered to special sports schools and turned into expert swimmers or gymnasts. The older ones who hone their skills at the USOC's invitation and expense are all volunteers.

And although the costs are enormous, money to pay for the USOC's increased efforts to put the nation on its feet athletically still must be collected from individuals and corporations.

The success of U.S. Olympic teams now depends on how efficiently the USOC carries out the mandate it got from the government three years ago. It's an odd role for a group which, for 75 years, was as garish as the next organization of the intermexine warfare that blocked development of all but a few amateur sports. The Amateur Athletic Union and National Collegiate Athletic Association must share the blame.

While the USOC was effectively isolated from the process that produced most Olympic athletes, the nation still won a bundle of medals in the few sports that Americans concentrated on in colleges and in a handful of AAU clubs. To most Americans, the Olympics have meant track and field, swimming, boxing and basketball. But there are 21 summer Olympic sports. And they all count.

Postwar Changes

U.S. domination of the Summer Olympics began to slip when the Soviet Union entered a team at Helsinki in 1952. And by 1972, East Germany was a power. Things had changed: The United States was fast becoming No. 3 and it was apparent the USOC would have to improve its act, especially after several democratizing committee-athlete confrontations at Munich.

The result was a major restructuring job that moved F. Don Miller to the top as executive director and gave the athletes a role in making policy. Starting in 1973, athletes composed 20 percent of all policy-making committees, a rule that was put into the bylaws in 1978. There is no record that Socialist countries have gone that far.

Arbitration of athlete disputes, Miller said, has

You don't have to answer out loud. Your heart knows.

NHL Standings

Table with columns for W, L, T, GF, GA, Pts for various NHL teams in the Wales Conference and NY Rangers.

Nagelson 3-Set Winner In U.S. Tennis Event

From Agency Dispatches

TOWSON, Md. — Betsy Nagelson defeated Susana Mascarin, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2, to win a women's professional tennis tournament here Sunday. Nagelson advanced to the final when top-seeded Andrea Jaeger defaulted Saturday night because of illness.

In Cologne, defending champion Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia overpowered American Stanky Mayer, 6-3, 6-3, to win the European indoor tournament. And in Newport Beach, Calif., Neale Fraser of Australia defeated Alex Ormrod of Peru, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, to win a Grand Masters tournament.

Alouettes, 3-13, Gain CFL Playoffs

United Press International

MONTREAL — Rookie halfback David Overstreet scored on a 7-yard run and a 26-yard touchdown pass from Ken Johnson Sunday to power the Montreal Alouettes to a 39-15 triumph over the Ottawa Rough Riders and into the Canadian Football League's Eastern Division playoffs.

The victory ended one of the league's strangest races ever for a playoff berth. The Alouettes finished the season with a 3-13 mark, edging the 2-14 Toronto Argonauts, who failed to win in their season finale Saturday against Hamilton.

Montreal and Ottawa will play Saturday to decide which will face Hamilton for the eastern championship. British Columbia will play at Winnipeg for the right to meet Edmonton for the eastern crown.

CFL Standings

Table with columns for W, L, T, PCT, PF, PA for various CFL teams in the Eastern Division.

USOC: Right Track at Last

By Bill Shirley

Los Angeles Times Service

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — The U.S. Olympic Committee once functioned as a New York travel agency whose only responsibility was selecting and sending teams to the Olympic Games. Coming to life every four years, its members marched in front of U.S. athletes in the major capitals of the world — and then disappeared like the citizens of Brigadoon.

Its chief claim was that it was the only national Olympic committee not subsidized by its government. Between Olympics it had no contact with the nation's amateur athletes and to raise money for its puny budget it virtually went door to door with its hand out. The image it projected was arrogance, pomposity and ineptitude.

But today, in this Rocky Mountain neighborhood, the USOC is a thriving corporation charged — by an act of Congress — with coordinating and developing all amateur sports in America, with particular emphasis on international competition. It seems to be doing the best job of training athletes this side of East Germany.

The new concern for current and future Olympians has even made the committee popular with many athletes. After decades of not focusing its Olympic effort under one organization and of operating with limited funds and interest, the United States finally seems to be on the right track at a time when a nation's political system is sometimes measured by how fast a young man can run 100 meters or by how fast a woman can swim the backstroke. If large sums of money are to be spent in an attempt to buy gold medals, ideology is as good as extinct as any.

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CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Table with columns for W, L, T, GF, GA, Pts for various NHL teams in the Campbell Conference.

SENIOR'S RESULTS

N.Y. Rangers & Calgary 2 (Rangers 4), Johnstone (4), Lashman (3), Hickey (4), Hindmarch (1), Laver (1).

SENIOR'S RESULTS

Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 6, San Diego 4, Calgary 2, Toronto 2, St. Louis 3, Dallas 2, Phoenix 1, Vancouver 1, Vancouver 1, Vancouver 1.

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While the USOC was effectively isolated from the process that produced most Olympic athletes, the nation still won a bundle of medals in the few sports that Americans concentrated on in colleges and in a handful of AAU clubs. To most Americans, the Olympics have meant track and field, swimming, boxing and basketball. But there are 21 summer Olympic sports. And they all count.

Postwar Changes

U.S. domination of the Summer Olympics began to slip when the Soviet Union entered a team at Helsinki in 1952. And by 1972, East Germany was a power. Things had changed: The United States was fast becoming No. 3 and it was apparent the USOC would have to improve its act, especially after several democratizing committee-athlete confrontations at Munich.

The result was a major restructuring job that moved F. Don Miller to the top as executive director and gave the athletes a role in making policy. Starting in 1973, athletes composed 20 percent of all policy-making committees, a rule that was put into the bylaws in 1978. There is no record that Socialist countries have gone that far.

Arbitration of athlete disputes, Miller said, has

You don't have to answer out loud. Your heart knows.

NHL Standings

Table with columns for W, L, T, GF, GA, Pts for various NHL teams in the Wales Conference.

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Table with columns for W, L, T, GF, GA, Pts for various NHL teams in the Campbell Conference.

SENIOR'S RESULTS

N.Y. Rangers & Calgary 2 (Rangers 4), Johnstone (4), Lashman (3), Hickey (4), Hindmarch (1), Laver (1).

SENIOR'S RESULTS

Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 6, San Diego 4, Calgary 2, Toronto 2, St. Louis 3, Dallas 2, Phoenix 1, Vancouver 1, Vancouver 1, Vancouver 1.

SENIOR'S RESULTS

Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 6, San Diego 4, Calgary 2, Toronto 2, St. Louis 3, Dallas 2, Phoenix 1, Vancouver 1, Vancouver 1, Vancouver 1.

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Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 6, San Diego 4, Calgary 2, Toronto 2, St. Louis 3, Dallas 2, Phoenix 1, Vancouver 1, Vancouver 1, Vancouver 1.

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Art Buchwald

Investing in Paper

WASHINGTON — Every time you pick up the newspaper, you see advertisements screaming the words "TAX FREE" at you. I'm not knocking it since the ads pay my salary, but it seems to me that with high interest rates and inflation, Americans are now trading in pieces of paper instead of things.

out. In three years you'll be lucky to get 900 pieces of paper for it. "Yeah, but you can't get around town on a piece of paper." "Believe me, this is no time to get out of paper. If you don't want to put your money in notes, put it in stock. It's more of a gamble, but it's still paper."



Buchwald

"What does the A&C Company do?" "Who knows!" "Is the P&Q Company making any money?" "No. That's why A&C wants to buy it. You see, P&Q had a bad year and has huge tax losses. A&C had a good year and made a lot of profits. So, if it buys the losing company, A&C will be able to offset its profits against P&Q's losses, and then it won't have to pay any taxes to the government."

"Sounds like a good deal. Would it be all right to get a dishwasher this fall? Ann says the other one is falling apart." "It's no time to buy a dishwasher. I need all your cash to put into an All-Savers account so you can get tax-free interest."

Ancient Manual Fetches \$225,000

NEW YORK — A 15th-century Italian handbook on health, illustrated with 132 miniature paintings depicting everything from sex to spaghetti-making, was sold for \$225,000.

"My wife was never much for paper. She likes to buy things like chairs and lamps and clothes." "Most of my clients' wives are like that and believe me, it doesn't make my life any easier. But you just have to hang tough and explain that the more pieces of paper you can put away right now, the less you'll have to worry about your future."

The Stilled Voice

By Lon Tuck

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nineteen-year-old George London, widely regarded as one of the finest singers of the century, died last week of a heart attack.

Until now, the London family has kept the extent of London's disability and the enormous expense of his treatment a private matter. Insurance has taken care of his rehabilitation therapy, but even the resources of so famous an operatic star have been taxed by the cost of the round-the-clock nurses that are necessary if he is to remain at home in Armonk, N.Y.

This year, though, has not been a good one for London, now 61, nor is it likely that there are any good ones to come. For more than four years, London has been the victim of severe brain damage suffered when a cardiac arrest ended his career while he was touring Germany as head of the Washington Opera.

George London was a major Mozart and Wagner singer, and he was also a superb stylist, he brought to roles like Don Giovanni, the Flying Dutchman and the Count in "The Marriage of Figaro" a tense, dark and sometimes mysterious sound that none of his contemporaries quite matched.

James Levine, the Met's music director, will accompany, as will Julius Rudel, Sills' predecessor as head of the New York City Opera. The money goes to a new organization founded in August, the Opera Singers Disability Fund, which will contribute to London's care and become a permanent institution for the help of singers.

He made his debut as George Burrows in 1941, singing Dr. Grenvil in "La Traviata" at the Hollywood Bowl. By 1947, he was George London and was touring what he called "practically every town in America" with the Bel Canto Trio. He was the bass baritone; the soprano was Frances Yeend, who went on to the Met; and the tenor was a fellow named Mario Lanza, whose future would turn out to be in movies.

Constellation of Opera Stars to Honor George London's Battle to Survive



Triumph in Moscow, 1960

London finally decided that his best opportunity would be in Europe. His debut was an auspicious one, with the Vienna Opera as Amosaro in "Aida," and before the year was out he was a sensation as Boris in Vienna. The Boris of Mussorgsky and Pushkin was his favorite role, and had been ever since as a child he sat around playing by the hour the recordings of Feodor Chaliapin, the most famous of all Boris.

There seems something preordained about the circumstances under which George and Nora Sheldon met in 1954 at the New York home of the Chaliapin family, after he had been singing "Boris" at the Met. Nora was the daughter of a prominent Russian family that, like the Chaliapins, left Russia after the revolution and ended up in New York because of World War II.

PEOPLE: Teacher Spies Solos

Pacific in 10-Foot Boat

Schoolteacher Gerry Spiess, 51, sailed his 10-foot (3-meter) Yankee Girl into Sydney harbor, completing a 7,800-mile, five-month voyage across the Pacific from the United States. The boat, home-made in Spiess' garage at White Bear Lake, Minn., veteran of a previous trip across the Atlantic, was the smallest vessel ever to make the hazardous voyage.

An enterprising electrician from Katowice, Poland, has conquered the world's fifth highest peak, Mount Makalu, alone, according to a report by his team's leader to the Nepalese tourism ministry. Jerzy Kukuczka, 33, who scaled Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, in 1980, reached the 8,475-meter (27,805-foot) summit Oct. 15 after climbing alone for four days. He had set out with Wojciech Kurtyka, 34, of Krakow, and Alex MacIntyre, 27, of Manchester, England. But Kurtyka, who was leading the group, gave up with slight frostbite and MacIntyre abandoned the attempt because of the difficult route above 7,900 meters (25,900 feet).

Richard Burton is to portray composer Richard Wagner in an television biography to be released in 1983 for the centenary of the German composer's death. The British producers said Vanessa Redgrave is considering an offer to play the composer's second wife, Cosima Wagner, while Daphne Wagner, the composer's great-granddaughter, will play Princess Metternich. Sir George Solti and the Vienna Philharmonic will provide the music, along with a cast of singers including British soprano Gwyneth Jones and East German heldentenor Peter Hoffmann.

Moshe Dayan left his prized archaeological collection of ancient Israelite artifacts to his wife Rachel along with his house and personal fortune, according to a facsimile of his will published in the daily Yedioth Aharonot. Dayan often spent his leisure time on private digging expeditions, and was almost killed in 1968 when a cave collapsed on him. His hobby was also a source of controversy. Critics accused Dayan of breaking the law by taking artifacts that should have gone to the state. Dayan claimed he only dug up relics that otherwise would have been lost through neglect. Dayan died Oct. 16.

Puffing and wheezing amid spurts of smoke, a record 270 vintage autos crossed the finish line at Brighton in the annual London-to-Brighton Run for pre-1905 cars. But the prize was carried off by a 1895 motor-assisted bicycle ridden by John Bentley of West Yorkshire in two hours, 50 minutes. Organizers said the estimated two million spectators who lined the 53-mile route from Hyde Park in central London to the Brighton seafront in clear fall weather Sunday also was a record. In second place was a 1901 Deauville driven by John Welsh of Dumlow, Essex. Breezing along in a 1899 Wolseley, former Grand Prix racing champion Jackie Ickx of Belgium.

The temperature was close to 90 and a hot fire was burning near Chatsworth, but the hottest spot in southern California Sunday was at Hollywood Park, scene of the World Championship Chili Cookoff. Fred Drexel, 42, a telephone system salesman from Van Nuys, Calif., brought the trophy back to the Golden State with his recipe for Butterfield Stagechili Chili. Drexel, who had been working on the recipe a year, was one of 60 cooks vying for the \$20,000 first prize. Carol Shably founded the annual event 15 years ago in Terlingua, Texas. It moved to Southern California six years ago and now raises money for the Motion Picture Home, a hospital and retirement residence for entertainment industry members.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Real estate listings for various locations including Paris, London, and Geneva. Includes sections for 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE', 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE', and 'REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE'.

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